State Library

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, OCTOBER 14, 1861. [NO. 2315.]

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY,

EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Advertisements inserted for 60 cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

GEN. JACKSON'S VICTORY.

The news of Gen. Jackson's victory on Greenbrier river is confirmed. The enemy had been strongly entrenched and fortified on the top of Cheat Mountain, and our troops, considering it hopeless to attack such a position, have tried every means to get the Federals out, but they persistently refused to accept the challenge. It is probable that Gen. Reynold's designed to surprise Gen. Jackson's command. At day-light on the morning of the 3d, he came down from the mountain with 5,000 men, and drove in our pickets. The battle commenced at 8 o'clock A. M., and raged four and a half hours, when the enemy retreated, with a reported loss of 1,500 in killed and wounded. Our loss was four killed and some ten or twelve wounded. The enemy are said to have employed six pieces of cannon, but could not stand the terrible fire of Shumaker's battery. The troops engaged on our side, we are informed, were the 1st and 12th Georgia and the 23d Virginia regiments; but we cannot vouch for the accuracy of this statement. They numbered not more than 2,500 in all. Our troops, flushed with victory, are said to have pursued the retreating Federalists across Greenbrier river, and we hope to learn that there were some substantial results in the way of captured stores and munitions.

The following dispatch from Brig. General H. R Jackson has been received at the War Department:

GREENBRIER RIVER, Oct. 3.—The enemy attacked us at eight o'clock this morning in considerable force, estimated at five thousand, and six pieces of artillery, of longer range than any we have. After a hot fire of four and a half hours, and heavy attempts to charge our lines, he was repulsed, evidently with considerable loss. We had no cavalry to pursue him on his retreat. The loss on our side has been inconsiderable. A fuller report will be given through the regular channels. For several days my correspondence with Gen. Loring has been interrupted.

"The enemy's force was much superior to ours but we had the advantage of position."

ADDRESS OF GEN. JACKSON TO HIS SOLDIERS.

In recognition of the gallant conduct of his command, in the recent engagement in Western Virginia, Gen. Jackson has issued the following General Order:

CAMP BARTOW, GREENBRIER RIVER, N. W. A., Oct. 5, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 15:

The following will be read at evening parade, before each of the corps of that portion of the 1st Division of the army of Northwestern Virginia at Greenbrier river:

SOLDIERS: After a campaign to you of peculiar hardships, the enemy, descending from his mountain fastnesses, has afforded you the long-coveted opportunity of testing your efficiency in action. Confident in his greater numbers, his superior arms, and the comparative weakness of your position, he came, with his wagon trains, in anticipation of an easy victory, and a permanent enjoyment of its profits. But gallantly and well have you maintained your place, in line with your brethren of Northwestern Virginia—meeting his earlier advances with striking exhibitions of individual daring, receiving his concentrated fire for more than four hours with the boldness of veterans; and, then, when he supposed your spirit to be shaken, with a calm determination, indicating to him what his fate would be should he attempt to carry out further his original designs, have you repulsed his first efforts to charge and to break your lines.

Though you were not in force to pursue him and to realize the full fruits of your triumph, retreating, he left behind him the unmistakable evidences of his rout, in the bodies of his dead, too numerous to be carried with him, the abandonment of arms and accoutrements, even to the colours which, in the morning, he had flaunted so insolently in your front.

Soldiers! with pride, I congratulate you!

HENRY R. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Departure of Prisoners.—The steamer Northampton left her wharf at Rocketts yesterday, for the purpose of carrying to Newport News, under flag of truce, fifty-seven prisoners, captured in the battle of Manassas on the 21st of July. The majority of them had lost a leg, a foot or an arm, or were otherwise so disabled by wounds as to render them unfit for service, and their release is regarded purely as an act of humanity. Among the number we noticed Surgeons Homiston and Swalmb, of the 14th New York volunteer regiment, (Brooklyn,) who have been on parole ever since their arrival in Richmond. These physicians have devoted themselves closely to the care of their wounded, and we are informed that their good deportment has secured for them the friendly consideration of a number of our citizens. Unless they are more deceitful than the father of lies, they will make an effort, on their return home, to open the eyes of Yankeedom generally with respect to the hopelessness of the Lincoln war.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Stampede from Louisville.—From the Memphis Avalanche of the 4th, we take the following:

We learn through a gentleman who run the Louisville blockade and reached this city yesterday, that there are some very interesting scenes being enacted there. The people are leaving the city in droves, and seeking safety from the Lincolnites in the interior of the State. About three hundred fled the city the day our informant left, it being generally believed that the Federals would destroy the town rather than yield it to the Confederates. The principal Union wholesale merchants were engaged in boxing up their goods and sending them to Cincinnati in anticipation of the capture of Louisville by our forces, notwithstanding the presence there of about 9,000 Ohioans and Indianians, but they were moving all the time. The office of the Louisville Journal has been moved to Jeffersonville, Prentice preferring to be upon the "safe side" of the Ohio.

Our Saltpetre caves in the White river valley are being worked by a Tennessee company. The Memphis Appeal notices the arrival of two casks in that city.—*Ark. True Democrat, Aug. 22d.*

HANDSOME EXPLOIT OF CONFEDERATE FORCES.

CAPTURE OF THE FEDERAL STEAMER FANNY.

Special dispatch to the Petersburg Daily Express.

NORFOLK, VA., Oct. 5.

The Federal steamer Fanny, lately employed on the Carolina Sounds, mounting two rifled guns, was captured by Confederate Troops at Roanoke Island, under William F. Lynch, Flag Officer, Confederate States Navy, on Tuesday, the 1st of October.

She was bound to Chicacomico Beach, which is occupied by the Twentieth Regiment Indiana volunteers.

The Fanny is a propeller of two hundred and fifty tons burthen, and was employed by the Yankee forces in the late attack on Hatteras.

At the time of her capture, the Fanny had on board 47 men, two officers, and a large quantity of stores. She was pursued by the Confederate armed steamers Raleigh, Curlew, and Junaluski, and after firing about forty rounds, she hoisted the white flag. Nobody hurt on either side.

The Fanny had a large amount of stores, small arms and ammunition on board. Some forty prisoners were taken, and among them seven of Picayune Butler's "contrabands"—negroes.

The Fanny carried two twenty-four pounders, rifled cannon, and our steamers thirty-two pounders. The Fanny's shot fell a half mile short, while those from the Confederate steamers struck all around the Yankee craft.

After capturing the Fanny, the Confederate Expedition returned to Roanoke Island to prepare for an attack on the Federals at Chickacomico Beach, twenty-five miles north of Hatteras.

The prisoners taken on the Fanny report 500 troops at Hatteras, and say that Hatteras is a perfect failure; that during the late gale the tide was some three or four feet over the place.

It is ascertained from a gentleman who has just arrived from the neighborhood, that on the afternoon of the 1st October, the Fanny was seen to convey a number of Yankee troops to Chickacomico Beach, some twenty-five miles from Hatteras, where they commenced the work of throwing up a battery.

Confederate troops have left Roanoke Island for the purpose of attacking the Indiana Yankees landed at Chickacomico by the Fanny.

A battle is expected to-day, as it is said the Federal troops are to be reinforced from the vessels outside of the Sound.

NORFOLK, Oct. 7, 1861.

No further news of importance has reached here from the North Carolina coast since my last. We are looking anxiously for tidings of the capture of the 20th Indiana Regiment at Chicacomico, by the expedition from Roanoke Island.

I make the following extract from the correspondence of the Day Book. The letter is dated at Roanoke Island, Oct. 3d:

The "Fanny" was captured in the Sound near Chicacomico. The total prize is estimated from 75 to $100,000. Forty-five Yankees from the 29th Indiana Regiment, were on board of her, and surrendered as prisoners of war. The flag of the Confederacy was raised, amid three times three of the heartiest cheers that ever emanated from mortal lips.

Among the ammunition captured were 78,000 cartridges and some 25,000 caps, besides fixed ammunition, shell, &c.

Thus one step has been made to drown the Hatteras disaster, and another on a larger scale will soon be made."

It is altogether likely that the Yankees will have to give up Roanoke Island ere long. The Fanny is quite an acquisition to our young Navy and it would not be an impossibility to retake Hatteras. Let us have it again. It will ruin the Yankees at least to the amount of five millions.

The Fanny was under the command of Lieut. Crosby. After her capture, the expedition returned to Roanoke Island, and began preparations for an attack on the Federal forces at Chickacomico. The expedition was to start yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and the Fanny is to be one of the attacking vessels. The enemy have no gun boat that they can get inside, and there is every reason to believe that our next news will be the surrendering of the entire Federal forces on the North Carolina coast.

The prisoners report that there are but five hundred federal troops at Hatteras, with one steamer, the Fanny Cadwallader, which cannot get over the bulk head in order to get into the Sound. The prisoners appear to be as well pleased at the capture as if it had eventuated otherwise, and say they know they will be well fed and cared for, which is all they want.

They report that Hatteras is a perfect failure, that the tide during the late gale was over the place some three or four feet, and for that reason they were seeking another position for a permanent location, with the intention of still retaining Hatteras merely to enforce the blockade, whilst their other forces would be enabled to operate along the Sound.

The Fanny, it will be remembered, was Gen. Butler's flag ship at the attack on Hatteras, and is said to be a splendid, long propeller boat.

Fremont Overboard— Wool Goes West—Mansfield to Fortress Monroe—the Potomac.—BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Oct. 5.—The Louisville Journal of yesterday contains news from various points, and these are the most important telegraphic items:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Upon charges made by Col. Blair, Maj. Gen. Fremont has been ordered to report himself for trial by court martial.

Gen. Wool of Fortress Monroe has been ordered to supersede Gen. Fremont in the command of the West.

Gen. Mansfield left for Fortress Monroe this morning, and will supersede Gen. Wool at that post.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—It is now stated upon reliable authority that Gen. Wool, who has been superseded by Gen. Mansfield, has been assigned to no other duty.

The Indians.—St. Louis papers say that Gen. McCulloch's movement into Arkansas after the battle of Springfield was to overawe the Indians at their Council, and that he succeeded, for that the Chief of the Cherokees, John Ross, had recommended, and the Council agreed, to sever their connection with the United States. Col. McNeill, Assistant Provost Marshal, had in consequence confiscated $33,000 due to the Nation for annuities, then on deposite at St. Louis. The Confederate States have stipulated to pay the annuities. It is also stated that the Creek Indians have raised 10,000 men for the Confederate service (perhaps it should be 1000, or 100,) and the Cherokees a home guard of 1200.

War Expenditures.—"Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writes:

The war expenditures are now stated, upon Government authority, to be eight and a half millions a week.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 10, 1861.

THE NAVAL VICTORY.—The capture of the Yankee Steamer Fanny, of which we give full particulars elsewhere, is not only an important event in itself, but is likely to lead to still more important results, of which we may hear in a day or two.

P. S. This morning's mail brings full and authentic particulars of the subsequent movement which resulted in the chase of the Indiana regiment, the capture of 31 of them, and of 1000 muskets, six fine field pieces, many tents, &c. &c. We copy full particulars elsewhere. We hope, too, that this will not be the end of the movements in that quarter.

FORT HATTERAS.—From the following it would seem that the Yankees are making a new Inlet at Hatteras, or rather, it is to be hoped, widening the present one, so as to wash off the fort in which they are at present located—a consummation devoutly to be wished:—

"The Yankees at Hatteras have cut a canal across the point on which the fort is erected, and above the latter, to assist in keeping away the Confederate troops. The water flows very rapidly through this dyke, which is thereby deepening and widening, and it is probable the small island on which the fortification is built will be entirely swept away by the storms which are common at that locality, especially in the winter. The fortifications of Roanoke Island, twenty-five miles distant from Hatteras, are progressing rapidly, and vigorous and judicious measures are in progress to prevent any further intrusion by the Federal vandals upon the soil of the Old North State.—*Chas. Courier.*

NORTH CAROLINA IRON.—On Tuesday we had the pleasure of seeing the first consignment of a lot of Pig Iron from that amazingly rich property, Ore Hill, on Deep River, in Chatham county. It came down by the railroad on Monday, 1600 lbs., for one of the foundries in Wilmington. The property is owned and worked by a Chatham company, for which Hugh W. Dixon is Agent, and Col. Babbington Superintendent. Mr. Dixon writes us that they are now making fifteen tons per week, and will be able to make more than double that quantity, and improve the quality, in a few weeks, after getting in their "Hot Blast."

This immense deposite of iron ore, of the brown hematite species, has been often described, and no one has ever seen it without being amazed that it was so long neglected. When we visited it, a few years ago, there was an excavation, where ore had been taken for manufacture during the Revolution, the space thus excavated being perhaps one millionth part of the whole. After the revolution, the proprietors had been content to depend on England first and the yankees afterwards, for their hollow-ware, though inferior in quality to that made at home, and though the freight alone, to say nothing of duties, charges and profits, would have been and will still be, a large profit on the manufacture.

We understand that the casting of hollow-ware has been resumed, after the lapse of eighty years, and that it is purchased as fast as made. The casting of pigs, however, will be the principal business of the works.

This establishment is not to be confounded with the Tysor property, at which Mr. Colville is making, or is preparing to make, bar iron. We have not heard recently of the operations at this point.

EGYPT COAL.—The mining of coal at Egypt, which had been interrupted for three or four weeks by the breaking of a rope, was resumed on Monday last, we learn.

FIFTEEN MEN MAGNIFIED INTO TEN THOUSAND.—In our last we copied the account of 10,000 yankees having crossed the Potomac at Occoquan, Va., to attack one of Gen. Holmes's batteries located in that vicinity, and that a battle was to take place on that day. It turns out that only fifteen men landed, and they went back almost immediately. "Gen. Holmes's Brigade made a forced march Friday of ten miles in that direction, and the General and staff pushed on ten miles further, and made a thorough reconnoissance; but nothing could be seen of the scamps, and the report is put down as a Roerback—a canard—an unmitigated lie. By whom it was started, nobody knows."

At Yorktown, before the battle of Bethel, it was the custom of the Virginia cavalry, stationed down the peninsula towards Newport's News, to come in every now and then, in squads of six or eight, under whip and spur, with information that the enemy were close at hand, in great force. Immediately "the long roll" was beat, the 1st Regiment sprung to arms, and everything was put in readiness to receive the attack. After waiting thus for two or three hours, the Colonel would send out scouts to see where the enemy was, when it was invariably found that there was no enemy within twenty miles, and had not been, except perhaps a picket guard of half a dozen men or so. After the battle of Bethel, there was, according to the same veracious authority, a force of 15,000 men coming upon Yorktown, by two routes. All was excitement and anxiety, until it was found that the force consisted of 14 men on a chicken stealing excursion.

STRANGE.—We learn that the members of the 1st Regiment of Volunteers have subscribed a portion of their pittance to be invested in complimentary presents to their original Regimental Officers. This is their business, no doubt; but it strikes us that such liberality to officers who get from $150 to $175 a month, is hardly called for from men whose pay is $11 a month. The officers are gallant soldiers, and deserve all praise for their bravery at Bethel and their great military efficiency there and at all times. But so were the men brave, and an acknowledgment from the officers to them, who enabled the officers to carry out their plans so nobly and gain glory thereby, would, it appears to us, be about as natural a thing, if it is to come from either side.

But let this whole business of "testimonials" be done away with, and discountenanced by public sentiment, if not by the officers themselves. This is no time for extravagances of that kind, with the precedent it would establish.

THE PAY OF OFFICERS.—The Richmond Examiner says that a regiment of 750 men and 44 officers, receives $18,850 a month, of which the 706 privates get $8,250, and the 44 officers $5,600. It says that two or three thousand of the officers' $5,600 per month ought to be saved. It would make a difference of at least half a million a month in the cost of the army.

HARD CURSING.—We have seen a letter from the upcountry, which, after disposing of some matters of business, adds,—

"The stay law deranges every thing. There is not a man here, rich or poor, who ever indulges in the luxury of cursing, who does not curse everybody who voted for it; and those who don't curse, use terms as nearly equivalent as good manners will allow."

COUNTERFEIT COIN.—We have seen some pewter dimes, and learn that many of them, as well as of half dimes, are in circulation. They are of course soft, may be bent between the fingers, and of a somewhat greasy feeling. They are well stamped.

ELECTORAL TICKET.—The Raleigh Standard proposes the following Ticket for Electors of President and Vice President:

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham.
JOHN POOL, of Pasquotank.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st District, LEWIS THOMPSON, of Bertie.
2d " COUNCIL WOOTEN, of Lenoir.
3d " L. W. HUMPHREY, of Onslow.
4th " JESSE G. SHEPHERD, of Cumberland.
5th " WILLIAM EATON, Jr., of Warren.
6th " BEDFORD BROWN, of Caswell.
7th " WILLIAM P. TAYLOR, of Chatham.
8th " JOHN WALKER, of Mecklenburg.
9th " TOD. R. CALDWELL, of Burke.
10th " G. W. CANDLER, of Buncombe.

"The Election for Electors for President and Vice President of the Confederate States and for members of Congress, will be held throughout this State, on Wednesday the 6th day of November next.

"The officers and soldiers of this State, whether in camp in this State or Virginia, will vote on Thursday before, it being the 31st of October."

The Standard classes them as follows:

"Messrs. Pool, Thompson, Taylor, Caldwell and Candler will represent the avowed Union Whigs of February last; Messrs. Reid, Wooten, Humphrey and Walker will represent the avowed secession Democrats of the same period; Col. Brown will represent the avowed Union Democrats, while Messrs. Shepherd and Eaton will represent those who occupied at that time a position midway between such men as Col. Brown and the four secession Democrats above named."

For ourselves, we are indifferent about the composition of a Ticket, only desirous that they shall all be in favor of Davis and Stephens, who have the confidence of nearly every man in the Confederacy.

BLADEN COUNTY.—We understand through a communication received on Monday last, (after our paper of that day was issued,) that our patriotic sister County, Bladen, has subscribed a sufficient amount to equip another Company (which will make four Companies from that County, besides fully a sufficiency of men to have made another large Company who went with Companies from adjoining Counties,) and that on Monday and Tuesday the 30th ult. and 1st instant, fifty men enrolled themselves and went into camp at Elizabethtown as an Artillery Company, with every prospect of an early organization.

This is the right spirit. Let the brave sons of Bladen unite themselves to the Artillery Company and get off at once for the defence of our sea-coast against the invading tyrant and his hirelings.

ANSON COUNTY.—We learn that Capt. Edward R. Liles's company, about 100 strong, and attached, we believe, to Col. Jordan's regiment, will leave in a few days. The Ladies of Anson have done and are doing a great deal for them as well as the other companies from that county—the only drawback being a scarcity of material for winter clothing.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.—Not only has this small county furnished an extraordinary number of soldiers for the field, in proportion to its population, but it is making very large contributions to the supplies of clothing and equipments. In the Wilmington Journal of Friday we find a long list of contributions in cash and clothing, amounting, we suppose, to several hundred dollars' worth—the cash in sums of from 3 cents to ten dollars. The communication closes as follows:

"Our Society has been organized just one month, and so far we are progressing finely with our work, having now on hand over 250 garments ready made, 300 pairs socks, 50 blankets and quilts. We have ordered one thousand yards of cloth from Fayetteville, and hope ere long to have our Soldiers comfortably clothed for the winter.

By order of the President, Miss ANNIE TOON.
Miss AMANDA SMITH, Secretary.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Camp Bee, Va., James Conner, of Company D, 4th Reg't Vols., died of bleeding at the nose.

In Gates county, George V. Odom, a member of Col. Spruill's cavalry regiment.

At Camp Carolina, near Norfolk, private C. C. Southerland, of Duplin county, of Co. C, 2d Infantry.

Of typhoid fever, near the battle ground of Manassas, September 27th, Joseph Armstrong Leathers, son of John B. and Parthenia Leathers, of Orange county, a member of Capt. Parish's company of that county.

At Camp Clark, Granville County, Jas. D. Sharpe of Iredell, aged 19 years and 10 months.

At Camp Pickens, Va., N. A. Thompson, of the Rowan Rifle Guards.

FREMONT.—The recall and arrest of this General! must have a good effect for the South, even though a more able man take his place, for it has filled the Lincolnites with jealousies and heart-burnings. It is the result, we suppose, of an old feud between Senator Benton, Fremont's father-in-law, and Francis P. Blair, the father of Lincoln's Postmaster General and his two brothers. These worthies never were friends, probably because they knew too much of each other; and the younger Blairs now charge Fremont with speculating in contracts, whilst Fremont asserts that they hate him because he would not let them speculate in contracts. Very likely both statements are true.

The Richmond Examiner says,—

"The enemy, it would seem, have found out one of their weak points. They have displaced Fremont, who succeeded Lyon in the command of the Western Department. Bold, audacious, prompt, and full of energy, Lyon was worth twenty thousand men to the Yankee cause. Fremont never rose to the dignity of a decent humbug."

AN ITEM WORTH NOTICING.—A friend of sound practical sense and experience suggests, that to guard against many diseases incident to camp life, volunteers should put a small quantity of *tar*—say a large spoonful—in their canteens. It has often been recommended as a preventive of chills and fever, measles, &c., by physicians. The writer of this used it much, long ago, and after a day or two it detracts nothing from the taste of water. *Try it!*

CASTOR OIL.—We learn that this article is very much wanted, and not to be had. And have been requested to suggest that every seed of the Palma Christa plant be carefully preserved and cultivated. Some forty years ago there is said to have been a manufactory of Castor Oil in this place. But like most of our other manufactures it succumbed to the yankees.

RATHER LATE.—Gen. McClellan has issued a general order declaring that there will be no remission of the death penalty to those who may in future be detected in depredating upon the property of citizens. He says:

"The attention of the General commanding has recently been directed *to depredations of an atrocious character* that have been committed upon the persons and property of citizens in Virginia by the troops under his command. *The property of inoffensive people has been lawlessly and violently taken from them; their houses broken open, and in some instances burned to the ground.*"

The General has been a long time in finding out these things.

A PEACE MEETING ENDING IN WAR.—A meeting of people who favor peace at Port Deposit, Maryland, was held a few days ago, when the N. Y. Life Guards broke it up, a fight occurred and two citizens were killed and several citizens and soldiers wounded.

THE NORTHERN CONFISCATION.—A new idea has taken possession of the Lincoln government. They have been, under act of Congress, seizing and confiscating all money and other property that they could find, in banks, in the hands of merchants, or elsewhere, belonging to any Southern individual or institution. Suddenly the Secretary of the Treasury, Chase, has discovered that none of these things were liable to confiscation "except such as is in transit, or provided for transit, to or from insurrectionary States, or used for the promoting of the insurrection. Real estate, bonds, promissory notes, moneys on deposit, and the like, (says Mr. Chase,) are not therefore subject to seizure or confiscation in the absence of evidence of such unlawful use."

The key to this mitigation of the enormity of the confiscation policy is, we have not a doubt, the prompt retaliatory act of the Confederate Congress, and the discovery that, under it, *the North would lose much more than it could gain.*

As the Confederate act was simply retaliatory, we suppose it will, sooner or later, be made to conform to the Northern practice under this new light, except so far as is necessary to pay for the property stolen and destroyed by the Yankees.

THE SEQUESTRATION LAW.—In the Confederate Court at Charleston, on Monday last, Mr. Jas. L Pettigru, an eminent lawyer, in reply to the writ of garnishment served upon him, with the view to ascertain whether he had sequestrable property, and what amount, asked leave to file a demurrer, contending that said writ was not warranted by any law, and was not in accordance with the Constitution of the State of South Carolina. He declared that the writ was most tyrannical in its feature, and a reproduction of the court of the Star Chamber and Spanish Inquisition. Mr. William Whaley took a similar position, likewise filing a demurrer. The proceeding caused quite a sensation. The argument is fixed for Monday next.

THE "HELLS" OF RICHMOND."—The Examiner says that there is a terrible nuisance sprung up in Richmond, in many gaming establishments. "There is said to be now in the city a sufficient number of gamblers to form a regiment, It would be an excellent idea to impress these "soldiers of fortune," giving them the alternative of the war or the Penitentiary."

LATEST WAR NEWS.

YANKEE ENCAMPMENT AT CHICMACOMAQUE BROKEN UP AND DISPERSED.

From the Norfolk Day Book, extra of the 8th.

The steamer Junaluska, Capt. Slacum, arrived here this morning from Roanoke Island. Capt. Slacum brings us a full confirmation of the news in regard to the Chicmacomaque expedition, and the breaking up of the enemy's camp at that place, together with additional particulars.

The expedition for this purpose left Roanoke Island on Thursday, at midnight, and consisted of the steamers Curlew, the flag-ship of Com. Lynch, Raleigh, Fanny, and Junaluska, and the transports Empire and Cotton Plant, with detachments of the 3d Georgia and North Carolina Regiments.

They arrived off Chicmacomaque at 7 o'clock in the morning, and commenced landing the Georgia Regiment, under cover of the guns of the fleet, which laid too far from the shores, and not in a position to prevent the Yankees from retreating.

The 20th Indiana Regiment was drawn up on shore preparatory to giving our forces battle, probably to frighten them off, but seeing the determined action of our forces towards landing, the cowardly whelps took to their heels down towards Hatteras, leaving everything, even their private wardrobes, papers, &c. This example of gallantry was set them by their Colonel, who put spurs to his horse and was the swiftest of the whole pack.

Our entire fleet, except the Transport Cotton Plant, then moved their position to Hatteras Lighthouse, in order to intercept the retreat of the Yankees, but it coming up dark before they could commence landing, and the want of sufficient boats to make an expeditious landing, the Yankees made their escape to the fort at Hatteras.

The Georgia troops, from the Cotton Plant, having effected a landing, put out down the beach in pursuit of the flying Yankees, but they being entirely too fleet of foot for them, escaped to Hatteras Lighthouse, where they were reinforced.

At the time of the retreat of the Yankees, had it been high tide, they would not have escaped, as the sand was of such a nature as to utterly preclude the possibility of running, save below the high water mark. Our men had to drag their field howitzers through this sand twelve miles—that is, from Chicmacomaque to Hatteras Light; and during the chase, one member of the Georgia Regiment died from exhaustion in pursuing the Yankees. His remains were brought to this city by the Junaluska.

A sergeant-major of the Indiana Regiment shot the horse of Col Wright, of the Georgia Regiment, from under him, which appeared to be the only evidence of bravery evinced by the whole party. Col. Wright captured this man, and for his bravery treated him very courteously.

On Saturday morning, the Federal steamer Monticello appeared off the position at which our forces had encamped for the night, and shelled the beach.

Our forces captured a large barge—built for the New York Zouaves. She will carry one hundred men, and is intended for landing troops on the coast, together with forty prisoners, all the camp equipage, tents, and provisions for ten days. They even left their private baggage.

The steamer Raleigh went into Kennykeet to examine some vessels supposed to be full of provisions, but were found to be empty. On her appearance in that direction a Federal steamer, loaded down with men, emerged from Hatteras Inlet for the purpose of giving the Raleigh battle, but their nerve failed them on seeing the determined disposition of the Raleigh to give them battle, so they turned tail and ran back under the protection of Hatteras Inlet.

The occupation of "Live Oak Camp," the name of their camp at Chicmacomaque, was for the avowed purpose of attacking Roanoke Island, Hatteras Inlet being too far from the Island for a successful sortie.

These Yankee troops had not been long from Cockeysville, Md., as letters found in their possession are directed to that point, and are of a very late date.

Capt. Carsville, of the Carrsville Guards, 3d Georgia Regiment, gives us the following statement:

Col. Wright left Camp Georgia, Roanoke Island, on Thursday midnight, and arrived at Chicmacomaque on Friday, in the steamers. Col. Wright made the attack on the Federals at 9 o'clock in the morning, by firing shell from two 12 pound howitzers from on board the transport Cotton Plant, when about one mile from the shore. As soon as the Colonel opened fire on them they began to retreat. The howitzers were commanded by Lieut. J. R. Sturgis, with 40 men. When the Colonel saw they were about to retreat he embarked the guns of his three companies on board of a flat boat, for the purpose of effecting a landing and putting chase after them. Company H, Company E, and Company N, were landed immediately, leaving the remaining portion of the Third Georgia Regiment and the North Carolina Regiment some four or five miles in the rear, on board the other vessels of the fleet. The three companies that landed consisted of two hundred and ten men, while the enemy, from their muster rolls, were about twelve hundred strong.

When the Colonel landed he had signalled the remaining portion of the Georgia Third to advance, and, when near shore, they commenced embarking in their flat boats. Col. Wright took but one of his howitzers ashore with him, leaving the other on board the Cotton Plant, under command of Capt. Carrsville, to cover his landing.

After the three companies had effected a safe landing, the other howitzer was then brought on shore, and they then commenced the pursuit of the flying Yankees, and were joined by each company of the remaining portion of the Georgia Regiment as fast as they effected a landing. The two howitzers and ammunition were dragged through the deep sand by the men during the entire pursuit of twenty-five miles, having in the meantime encamped on Friday night at Kinnykeet, a distance of 18 miles from the starting point.

The pursuit was continued early next morning to within one mile of the Hatteras Lighthouse. When about six miles from the starting place, Col. Wright being on horseback and considerably in advance of his command, overtook a party of thirteen Yankees, together with their Adjutant. He made a gallant charge on them, when the Adjutant shot his horse and commenced loading again, when the Colonel grabbed up a small Yankee and presented him as a breastwork to ward off the Adjutant's fire. With this he advanced on the Adjutant with his repeater and captured four, including the Adjutant.

As our forces continued to advance they commenced taking prisoners, in all about forty, and killed seven or eight of the flying Hessians.

One of the North Carolina companies landed at the same time as the Georgians, and joined in the pursuit with great bravery; whilst the other portion of the North Carolina Regiment were ordered to hasten to the Lighthouse, just below Kinnykeet, to intercept the retreat of the Federalists. Kinnykeet is eight miles above the Lighthouse, towards Chicmacomaque. They were unable to land, owing to the shoal water, though they did everything they could to accomplish that object. They got their guns on board the flat and shoved off, but got aground, and even waded in till they found themselves again getting into deep water. They sent a small boat to take soundings, and found it impossible to land, owing to the peculiar formation of the flats.

Col. Wright continued his pursuit till he found the N. C. Regiment, under Col. Shaw, unable to land, and ascertaining that the Yankees had been reinforced by 900 men from Hatteras, he withdrew his forces to the position he had occupied the night before. After getting back to this position, the Federal steamer Monticello took up a position about half a mile from the shore and opened fire on them by broadsides, with 11-inch shell, and continued to shell them for five hours without injury to any one except a slight bruise on one man's leg, who fell down in endeavoring to dodge a ball which rolled over his leg, and a slight scratch on another's face from the explosion of a shell.

During the shelling, a great portion of the Georgia forces retired back to the enemy's vacated camp, and finally the balance succeeded in embarking on board our steamers, which had now got in the neighborhood. They embarked their two howitzers with them on board the Curlew, from this point.

The Cotton Plant, under orders from Com. Lynch, now ran up the Chicmacomaque and took on board the entire forces which had got back to that point, together with the enemy's entire camp equipage, consisting of 300 tents, cartridge boxes, haversacks, canteens, cooking utensils, provisions, &c., together with their private wardrobe, which they were in too great haste to take with them. The entire expedition then returned to Roanoke Island, where they arrived on Sunday night at 12 o'clock.

Gen. Holmes's new battery at Freestone Point, on the Potomac, is but 25 miles from Washington City. A captain of one of Lincoln's vessels reported, that while firing at his vessel many of its shots almost touched the Maryland shore. A yankee account says,—

The Seminole was somewhat injured by coming in contact with the steamer Valley City, which vessel was struck by a shot in the bow, doing trifling damage. The Seminole towed her off from the shore, and while doing so received a bad shot in the stern.

The Navigation of the Potomac—The Battery at Freestone Point.—The Washington Star of last Friday has the following:

ALEXANDRIA, VA., Oct. 3.—We have information that the guns used by the rebels at Freestone Point, have been withdrawn for fear of their capture by Federal troops. The Potomac is now fully open for navigation, and the number of vessels coming up is unprecedented. Within the last twenty-four hours some fifteen or twenty have arrived here with coal, wood and lumber. The sch'r Commerce, arrived this morning, from Philadelphia, with a cargo of coal, reports that the river is full of large and small craft and regular traders, and that the Potomac in fact has seldom, if ever, been so full of vessels at this season of the year.

The Prospect in Missouri.—The Northern papers are getting despondent of the prospect in Missouri. The Washington Star thus speculates upon the next news from that quarter:

Undisguised anxiety continues to be manifested in military circles here relative to the state of things in Missouri and Kentucky. The loss of Lexington, we hear, has greatly increased the force of Price and all other disunion commanders in Missouri—the wavering having accepted it as an omen of the eventual defeat of the Union cause there. Previous to it Fremont was in greater force throughout the State than the disunionists. Its effect, however, has been not only to lose him Mulligan's 4,000 men, but to deter others (of Missouri) from joining him, and to induce quite ten thousand to join the rebel commanders, who would have done no such thing had Price been unable to reduce Lexington.

Under these circumstances, and the general impression among the military men that Fremont is not adequate to his command, the impression is rife here that the next advices of a battle in that quarter will continue unfavorable to the Union cause. We state these facts in order to prevent the Star's readers from becoming disheartened by any approaching result in that quarter.

Wool and Fremont.—The Washington Star of the 4th has reason to believe that Fremont has not been ordered to Washington, nor that it has been determined to court-martial him, under the "specific and formal charges of Col. Blair." These charges are, that Fremont's mismanagement occasioned the loss of the battles of Springfield and Lexington, &c. &c. The Star thinks that Gen. Wool has been ordered to Washington for consultation, and that he will soon go to Missouri, either to preside over the court martial or to command in Fremont's stead.

Arrests of Ladies.—At Wheeling Va., thirteen ladies have been arrested, paraded before a court, imprisoned, or held to bail, by the Lincolnites. Many men have also been arrested.

Volunteer Contributions for the Army.—Accounts received at the War Department state that the enormous quantity of two or three hundred car loads of soldiers' clothing and stores, contributed from the Southern States, are detained at Chattanooga and Nashville for the want of transportation.—*Richmond Examiner.*

A Good Example.—Mr. James Young, of South Iredell, has done a good deed for the sick soldiers—he has obtained a quantity of Dogwood bark, Bone-set, and Snake-root, which we have forwarded for him to Manassas. He took two negroes and devoted a couple of days in the good work. Let many others go and do likewise! All the camps should be kept well supplied with these needed remedies. The dogwood should have the outside scurf scraped off, and then separate the rind from the wood.—*Iredell Express.*

MARRIED,

At the Methodist church in this town, on the 1st inst. by the Rev. L. S. Burkhead, Mr. S. A. BALDWIN to Miss SALLIE JANE ANDERSON, all of this place.

DIED,

Near Big Rockfish, August 20th 1861, of bilious congestive fever, in his 19th year, HIRAM, son of Raiford Hall of this county.

Near Rockingham, Richmond county, on the 21st of Sept. Mrs SARAH JANE TERRY, wife of H. G. Terry Esqr. in the 43d year of her age. She leaves a husband, two small children, and many friends to mourn her loss, but they mourn not as those who have no hope, for they have the assurance that she is now a bright monument high up in heaven where the weary are at rest for evermore. She had been a member of the Methodist Church for the last 20 years, and had endeavored to live a Christian Life.

At Yorktown, Va., of typhoid fever, on the 16th of Sept., CAREY E. BENNETT, in the 19th year of his age. He was a native of Richmond County, N. C., but emigrated last winter to Baker County, Geo., where he lived until our country was about to be infested by our Northern enemies. A call being made for volunteers to repel them from our borders, young Bennett was among the first to respond, and offer up his life, if needs be, as a sacrifice upon the altar of his country. He was placed in the 6th Georgia Regiment, and ordered to Yorktown, where he remained up to the time of his death. W. M. B.

On Saturday, 5th inst., at Wilmington, CAROLINE, daughter of John E. and Athalia Lippitt, aged 3 years and one month.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE STAY LAW.

Every law of this kind is based on the idea that whenever parties shall make a contract and it shall become more difficult to perform it, when the time for fulfillment arrives, than it was when the contract was made, it is proper and expedient that the Legislature interpose and give a longer time to the obligor than was agreed on between the parties, for the performance of his undertaking. The Legislature must necessarily be the judge whether, from scarcity of money or other cause, performance is more difficult, at the maturity of the contract, than it was supposed to be when the contract was made. No Legislature has ever attempted to shorten the time of performance where owing to abundance of money or other cause, it is easier to perform, at the maturity of the contract than the parties supposed when the contract was made, though no reason is perceived why the rule should not work both ways. If this power exists in the Legislature, and ought to be exercised, there is no limit to its exercise, excepting the legislative will. If it may postpone payment for a year, it may postpone for five, ten, or fifty years. It is contended by some, that so many evils grow out of what is called the credit system, that Society would be benefitted by a total abolition of credit, by allowing a creditor no remedy against a defaulting debtor. It is difficult to conceive how any rational mind can arrive at this conclusion, since every one must know, that from the very nature of man, civilized or savage, there will always exist some degree of confidence between man and man, and that he who promises should be made to perform.

Stay laws were generally enacted during the Revolutionary war. Our ancestors therefore had the benefit of experience as to their effect. The result of that experience was the clause in the Constitution of the United States—which is retained in the Confederate Constitution—prohibiting a State from passing any law "impairing the obligation of contracts." This prohibition applies as well to a state of war as to a state of peace. Notwithstanding this prohibition, growing out of the bitter experience of the revolutionary stay laws, in the very next war, only some 25 years after the adoption of this salutary provision of the Constitution, the General Assembly of North Carolina, in the year 1812, passed an act providing that any Court, rendering judgment against a debtor for a debt or damages between the 31st of December in that year and 1st of February 1814, shall stay the same until the first term or session of the Court after the latter period, upon the defendant's giving two freeholders as securities. This act, in the case of Jones vs Crittenden, 1 Car. L. R. p. 385, was declared unconstitutional. It is refreshing to read the opinion of Chief Justice Taylor in this case. It exhibits the purity and elevated conscientousness of the man, the elegance, perspicuity and force of juridical style, and profound statesmanship. The act was declared unconstitutional. In this decision there has been universal acquiescence: but in the session of 1860-61, before war commenced, an attempt was made to pass another stay law; and at the extra session one was passed, which at the June Term of the Supreme Court was declared unconstitutional. At the second extra session, commencing in August last, a joint select committee was appointed, who seem to have exercised their wits how to enact a law intended effectually to hinder creditors and impair contracts, in such shape that the Supreme Court, in which there is still respect for the Constitution, should not be able to declare it unconstitutional and void. Their study seemed to be, not how to pass a constitutional law on the subject, but how to *evade* the Supreme Court—and at the same time, in spirit and effect, to violate the Constitution, by giving longer time to debtors without any security to creditors, thereby *impairing* the contract in a much greater degree than did the act of 1812.

It is conceded that the Legislature may constitutionally alter and reform the judicial system—and the rules of pleading in order to improve and facilitate the administration of justice—a power which has been often exercised in abolishing jury trials in many of the County Courts of this State. This has been done generally in Counties where there was little litigation, and the Superior Courts were supposed to be sufficient to try all the jury cases. In these counties one of the *effects* or *incidents* of abolishing the County Courts was to delay creditors, but such was was not the *object* or *design*. This committee resolved to pass a *stay law* under the specious title of "a bill to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein"—and so to frame it that the Supreme Court could not judicially see that it was a stay law under the *guise* of an act to improve the administration of justice—and here let me quote a few passages from the opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered by Judge Taylor, in the case to which I have referred, bearing directly on this plan of evasion:—

"An argument urged and much relied on by the defendant's counsel is, that the law in question bears only on the remedy, and is therefore within the sphere of legislative authority. But if in so doing it violates the constitution, it is not less invalid, than if it directly touched and annulled the right. Every one will agree, that a law, which should deny to all creditors the right of instituting the action of debt, covenant, assumpsit, or a bill in Chancery, would invade the Constitution: but a law which should limit the recovery of all debts to so short a period after its passage, that it would be impossible, according to the course of the Courts, to obtain a judgment, would also be null and void. Though such laws, ostensibly, bear only on the remedy, yet they do, in reality, annihilate the right. The law before us, it is conceded, does not go to the extent of either instance, yet it certainly diminishes the importance and value of the right. It is difficult to conceive how a law could otherwise impair an existing right than by withholding the remedy, which is in effect to suspend the right."

"The undoubted right of the Legislature to alter and reform the judicial system, may, it is said, produce delay in the execution of a contract, equal to that which results from the present law, and it is urged that all such acts must, upon the same principle, be declared unconstitutional."

"We cannot acquiesce in the final conclusion drawn from these premises, which, without hesitation, we acknowledge to be correct."

"All such laws, the Legislature have an unquestionable right to enact, a right which the people have never surrendered, and the exercise of which is not forbidden by the Constitution of the United States."

"But it must be considered, that the *primary and essential object of all such laws, is the promotion of the administration of justice, its advancement and improvement.* If delay grow out of them; if any thing that bears the semblance of the violation of a contract follow in their train, it is *merely the unintended incident and consequence of the exercise of a lawful authority. It is different with the law before us; the very design, as expressed in the title, is to do that against which the constitution has expressed its Veto.*"

Now our act does not, like the act of 1812, express its design by its title, but purposely and disingenuously expresses a design, not in the contemplation of a member who voted for it. Every body knew and admitted it was a stay law, with a fraudulent title, to prevent the Supreme Court from judicially seeing its *true design*—and yet every member is bound by his oath to observe the Constitution, equally with the Judges of the Supreme Court. The Constitution of the Confederate States, adopted in anticipation of immediate war, contains the same identical prohibition.

Some, if not all, the advocates of the bill, conceded that in spirit and design it violated the Constitution; but they insisted, that if such a law were not enacted, soldiers could not be found to leave their homes and fight the battles of their country, if the Shylocks left behind might seize and sell their property and leave their wives and children without house or home—and when these orators, on this or any other subject, touched this theme, a truly brave soldier, if he had been present, would have been disgusted at the windy laudation bestowed upon poor soldiers. Every brave man in the field knows well that his countrymen, left at home, are too manly to allow his property to be sacrificed under the Sheriff's hammer, while he is facing our common enemy. The argument rests on the assumption that our army is made up of men unable to pay their debts—whereas on the contrary very many of them are dependent on the collection of debts due them, to support their families and pay their own debts. Under color of protecting the soldier, who neither needs nor asks for any such protection, that innumerable class of debtors, who never pay till they are coerced, will alone be gratified.—I will not say benefitted,—for I think it will generally be ruinous to them. They will have to pay their taxes. The stay law committee, having their eyes steadily fixed on the magnificent idea of inventing a mode of violating the Constitution, not to be reached by the Supreme Court, actually reported their bill so as to hinder the Sheriff from collecting taxes. This was afterwards amended by the insertion of the 16th section of the act, so that now, property may be sold to pay taxes to the State or County and also the direct tax to the Confederate Government. At these sales it will be reputable for Shylock or anybody else to bid and buy—and with the stay law in force, men, not remarkable for punctuality, can borrow no money, no matter what property they may have.

The 6th section of the act provides that "in all cases in which judgments have heretofore been taken in either the Superior or County Courts, and upon which executions have issued, it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or other officer in whose hands such executions have been placed for collection to endorse a levy upon the property of the defendant or defendants, sufficient to satisfy the same, and return such executions, without making a sale; and upon return it shall be the duty of the clerk to issue a venditioni exponas, or fieri facias, at the election of the plaintiff, returnable to that term of the succeeding Court which is held 12 months from the teste of such venditioni exponas, or fieri facias, and that all alias executions upon judgments heretofore taken shall be returnable in like manner."

This section plainly impairs the validity of a contract, and no court can hesitate to declare it unconstitutional. But even if it were constitutional, it will not give the relief intended. It was intended to give the defendant, in executions which had issued at the time the act passed, 12 more months after the return of such executions. Heretofore a levy on chattel property meant a seizure by the sheriff. By this act I suppose the sheriff is not to take the property levied on into his possession. He can't take a bond with security for the forthcoming of the property, because he can't, with the fi. fa. now in his hands, under this law fix the day of sale. I suppose the construction will be that he is to endorse a levy on a horse or other chattel, as he heretofore levied on land, leaving the property in possession of the defendant. On the return of this levy an order of sale issues, *returnable* 12 months after its teste. At any time during the 12 months, after advertisement, the sheriff may sell—and if the property disappear, any time after the ven. expo. reaches the sheriff's hands, the sheriff will be liable on his official bond. Self protection will compel sheriffs to sell without delay, instead of forbearing to act for 12 months, in the mean time being in effect surety for the defendant. The same observations apply to alias executions and executions issued by Justices of the Peace on existing judgments—and as to all judgments on which no execution had issued at the passage of the act, they are left out of its operation, and the plaintiff may issue his execution and collect his money as heretofore. The act makes no provision to hinder a sale under a deed of trust or mortgage.

Under the operation of this act, the judges of the Superior Courts perform but half the services heretofore required of them, while they receive the same salary as heretofore. In all the Counties where the County Courts heretofore had a jury for the trial of civil suits, the whole business of six Courts is thrown upon one term of the Superior Court. It is obvious that no suit commenced after the passage of this act could ordinarily be tried short of seven years after its commencement.

The strenuous advocates of this bill insisted that the polar idea which must guide all our actions, even though it should bring us in conflict with the constitution, is the defence of the country against our wicked and infatuated enemies: that a stay law was indispensable to our defence—and was consequently a military necessity. This is a most delusive and dangerous argument. Hitherto it has been the pride and boast of the South, that we were conducting this war with strict adherence to the great radical principles of constitutional liberty—while our adversaries, under the tyrant's plea, military necessity, have suppressed the writ of habeas corpus, muzzled the press, and in ways without number disregarded the great fundamental principles of free government so sacredly observed by the British Government. Let every man who would preserve order and good government indignantly frown on this monstrous violation of the constitution under Lincoln's pretext that a great military necessity compels us to disregard the constitution. No such necessity exists. Even a stay law such as that of 1812, would derange the general business of society. The assertion of the principle in any shape, that the General Assembly may at its pleasure, interpose between contracting parties and alter their contracts, deranges society, and consequently *weakens*, instead of *strengthening* the country for military defence. But our law is the most abominable invention to make an effectual stay law, which ever entered the head of sane men. It makes a large stride in the direction of abolishing the judicial branch of the government, and consequently annihilating civil government; for of what use are laws, without courts and judges to interpret and administer them? Two distinguished Senators, each holding a lucrative position in the military department of the government, seriously proposed the total abolition of the Supreme Court, the one suggesting, and the other actually introducing, a bill for that purpose. It is, in substance, a plan to inaugurate anarchy, according to law.

Do the great masses of the people suppose this is a measure calculated or intended to relieve them or to relieve the soldiers? I have not met with one of them so stupid as to entertain this belief. They all know it may help the unscrupulous speculator who owes to laborers and others immense sums of money. If he can postpone or defeat the payment of his debts, it will be convenient to him. But every poor man knows that his credit is invaluable to him. He knows this law destroys his credit. He can't fail to see the wisdom of those who inserted in the Constitution of the United States, and continued in the Constitution of the Confederate States, the provision prohibiting the Legislature from altering the bargains made between man and man. The Constitution makes contracts to pay money as unalterable as the contract by which man and wife take each other for better for worse. When a man promises to pay money at a future day, he makes the promise subject to all intervening contingencies.

But it may be asked, what is the use of discussing this question now, the General Assembly having adjourned, and the winter term of the Supreme Court being abolished, what earthly remedy is there? It is feared none of the circuit judges will have independence to disregard the act on account of its palpaple unconstitutionality—and if they feel at liberty to act on it in reference to mere expediency, they may deem it best to throw the responsibility on the Supreme Court. The best way to get rid of this ruinous law, is for the people in every county in the State to memorialise the Convention to repeal it. Every prudent man in the State knows that no ill blood ought to be got up between the Convention and the General Assembly. The people ought therefore, *in every county*, to petition the Convention to repeal it. Such petitions need not go into the reasoning. They should be short. The following would answer:

"The undersigned citizens of ——— County, respectfully petition the Convention to meet in Raleigh in November next, to repeal the Act of the last General Assembly, entitled "An Act to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein," generally known as the stay law."

If such memorials be sent up, that wise body can repeal this act, without incurring the ire of the General Assembly.

JURIS AMICUS.

RICHMOND COUNTY.—A friend has sent to us an account of the public meeting held at Green Lake Church, in the upper end of Richmond, on the 5th inst., for the purpose of raising additional volunteers for the third company in that county, "the Richmond Boys." The meeting was addressed by Mr. Brown, Lieut. S. M. Ingram, Capt. O. H. Dockery, and Jas. P. Leak, Esq. The speeches were excellent, if we may judge by our correspondent's sketches, though he forgot to tell us what effect they had in furthering the purpose of the meeting.

Our correspondent closes his account with the following effusion of his own:—

RICHMOND BOYS.

Hurrah for the Richmond boys, hurrah!
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
With rifle in hand and bayonet bright,
And bowie knives gleaming, we'll on to the fight,
And woe to the men who old Lincoln obey
If ever we meet them in battle array.

Hurrah for the Richmond boys, hurrah!
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
We'll follow bold Dockery wherever he leads,
'Mid the thickest of fights and the bravest of deeds,
And above the loud battle's confusion and noise,
Shall be heard the wild shouts of the brave Richmond boys.

Hurrah for the Richmond boys, hurrah!
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
Our flag shall always be nearest the foe,
A banner of triumph where'er it may go,
'Twas the gift of dear woman, and while in our trust
Shall never be taken or trail in the dust.

Hurrah for the Richmond boys, hurrah!
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
Our cause it is just, and that cause we'll maintain,
Though our best life's blood be poured out like rain,
We'll fight till each foe in the dust has gone down,
And God will our efforts with victory crown.

PHILO.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The undersigned, having been appointed a committee by the congregation of Antioch, Robeson County, to receive and forward articles of clothing, blankets, socks, &c. to our needy soldiers, feel proud in saying that the Ladies of Antioch and vicinity are determined not to be a whit behind their neighbors in this good work. At a meeting held Tuesday the 8th inst., the following contributions were received:

Mrs Susannah B McLean, 2 blankets, packages of sage, dogwood bark and snake root; Mrs Margaret B Smith, 1 blanket, 1 comfort; Miss Margaret Smith, 2 blankets; Miss Effie Smith, 2 prs socks; Mr A McCormick, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Mrs A B Currie, 2 blankets, 1 pr socks; Miss Angeline Currie, 1 pr socks; Miss Sallie A McLean, 1 pr socks; Mrs Janette McBryde, 2 blankets, 1 sheet, 4 prs socks, 1 neck comfort; Mrs H H Hodgin, 1 flannel shirt, 1 pr flannel drawers, 2 prs socks; Miss Mary Campbell, 2 prs socks; Mrs Adam Currie, 5 prs socks, 2 flannel shirts, 2 prs flannel drawers, 4 blankets, sage, pepper; Mrs A H Currie, 4 prs socks, 1 counterpane, 2 towels, 1 pillow and pillow slip; Miss F Ann Brown, 1 pr socks; Miss Mary E Smith, 1 pr socks; Miss Mary P Stuart, 1 pr socks; Miss Margaret Lamon, 1 pr socks; Dr A Bethune, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Mrs Daniel Biggs, 1 flannel shirt, 1 pr flannel drawers, 2 prs socks; Miss Sallie Brown, 2 prs socks; Mrs Henry J Conoley, 1 pr socks, 1 counterpane; Mrs Jane Currie, 1 pr socks, 1 blanket; Mrs Hiram Conoley, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks, 2 pillow slips, 1 towel; Miss Kate M McLean, 2 blankets, 3 prs socks; Miss Janette McLean, 1 blanket, 2 pillow slips; Mrs A D Brown, 1 blanket; Misses Dallas, 1 blanket; Miss Effie Lamon, 1 counterpane, 1 sheet; Mrs Christian Bethune and family, 2 blankets, 3 prs socks; Mrs Arch'd Campbell, 2 blankets; Miss Mary C Campbell, 1 pr socks; Mrs Daniel S Morrison, 2 blankets, 1 pillow slip, 1 sheet; Mrs Col McMillan, 1 blanket, 2 prs socks; Mrs Charles Monroe, 2 blankets, 2 prs socks; Mrs Neill McFadyen, 1 pr socks; Miss Sallie Johnson, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Miss Flora Shaw, 2 blankets, 2 prs socks, Mrs Peter Livingston, 1 blanket, 2 neck comforts; Miss Sarah Livingston, 1 pr socks, 1 neck comfort, 2 prs gloves; Miss Catharine J Livingston, 1 pr socks, 2 neck comforts, 1 pr gloves; Miss Isabella Livingston, 1 pr socks, 2 neck comforts; Miss Eliza Livingston, 1 pr socks, 2 neck comforts; Miss Mary M Livingston, 1 pr socks, 1 neck comfort; Miss Susan Livingston, 1 pr socks, 1 neck comfort; Miss Mary J McMillan, 1 pr socks; Miss Catharine McMillan, 1 pr socks; Mrs D G McInnis, 1 blanket; Miss Christian McInnis, 2 prs socks; Miss Mary E McInnis, 1 pr socks; Mr Peter Livingston, Jr, 4 prs socks, 1 vest.

Our Ladies, knowing that all the destitute are not yet supplied, and that destitution will continually occur, induced by the rigors of a winter campaign, have formed themselves into a Soldiers' Relief Society, by electing Mrs Susannah B. McLean, President; Miss Janette McLean, Vice President, Mrs H H Hodgin, Treasurer, and Miss Catharine J Livingston, Secretary.

JOHN McINNIS, } Com.
W. J. STUART, }

Oct. 10, 1861.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs E. J. Hale & Sons:—A large number of the citizens of Robeson county recommend Wm. McL. McKay, Esq., of Fayetteville, as a suitable Elector for the 4th District, on the Davis and Stephens ticket, and hope that he will receive the nomination or appointment.

VOTERS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CRAIN'S CREEK, MOORE Co., Oct. 5.

Messrs. E J. Hale & Sons: You will oblige many who receive letters at this Office, if, by calling the attention of Postmasters on the routes, it will render them more prompt in forwarding letters. There is scarcely a family in this section but has near relations in the Army, if not members of the family, and consequently are anxious to hear from them promptly, without the unnecessary delays we have been experiencing recently. As a sample I will give you dates: Letters were mailed at Kittrell's and Carolina City which reached this office yesterday the 4th, from Carolina City, Sept. 21, Sept. 30, Oct. 1, Oct. 2 and Oct. 3. From Kittrell's Sept. 20, Sept. 21, Sept. 23, Oct. 1, and Oct. 2. All those mailed the above dates reached here yesterday; some mailed at Carolina City 25th of Sept. came to hand a week ago, showing conclusively there is something wrong somewhere and I hope it may be remedied as it is a great annoyance to those having relations in the army. A feeling of sympathy for the soldier in the camps should prompt Postmasters to be more careful than ever in forwarding letters without delay. Some of the above were two weeks on the way, when they should have reached here in two days.

Respectfully, J. McF. BAKER, P. M.

New England and the War.—The New Bedford (Mass.) Mercury, in a late article urging the people of that city to make sacrifices for the war, says:

"Certainly, in no mode at all commensurate with its wealth and intelligence, has New Bedford demonstrated its appreciation of the terrible nature of the struggle and the vast interests depending on its result. We think we do not overstate the case. From a city having more than twenty thousand inhabitants, *not a single company enlisted for the war!* We know of no sacrifice worth the name that has been made in any direction."

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE ROUT OF THE ENEMY AT CHICKAMACOMICO.

ELIZABETH CITY, Oct. 6, 1861.—The schooner Hawley, Capt. Pritchard, direct from Roanoke Island, has just arrived at the wharf bringing several passengers.. From Captain Pritchard I gather the following:

It was determined to attack the Yankees on Chickamacomico; and on Friday morning, 4 o'clock, five steamers, one schooner, and a barge, having on board 800 of 3d Georgia, 600 of the 8th N. C. State troops, Col. Shaw, and about 100 of the 7th N. C. Volunteers, the whole under the command of Col. Wright of the Georgia Regiment, started for that place. On reaching the point of destination, the Georgia troops prepared to land to the Northward of the enemy, while Col. Shaw was sent South, twelve miles, to cut off their retreat. The steamers with the Georgians could not approach nearer than ½ mile to the shore, and the gallant fellows were soon in the water in full sweep for the foe. Owing to the depth of water, Colonel Shaw was forced to leave the steamers some two miles from the shore, and after wading about a mile their course was interrupted by an inner channel too deep for the men to ford. In the meantime, the Georgians had attacked the federals, and like frightened deer the rascals scattered in every direction. The N. C. Boys finding it impossible to reach the land in time to perform their part of the play, were almost frantic with disappointment, and labored hard to effect a landing. The brave, but chagrined fellows were in time to join the pursuit, which they did with a will. The enemy left all their tents, baggage, several pieces of artillery, small arms, ten hogsheads bacon, and a variety of other things; among which were 300 *packs playing cards*, about 100 packs being in requisition, several good hands being dealt out at the time of the attack. Thirty odd prisoners were taken, four known to be killed, but no mention was made of the wounded. Not one of ours was injured by the enemy; one died from excessive fatigue. Col. Wright's horse was shot under him, but the Col. captured the fellow that shot him. Our men will all return to the Island. The pursuit was kept up for 18 miles, and the Carolinians had not returned at the time our informant left. So hasty was the retreat of the federals, that a pair of ducks handsomely dressed for the table, were not tasted; the arms, &c, were found scattered over the ground, having been thrown away in their flight. Seven of the prisoners have reached the Island, and with the others will be taken thence to Norfolk. This information may be relied on.

Hyde County.—A writer in the Washington (N. C.) Dispatch is naturally indignant at the report relative to citizens of Hyde county having taken an oath of allegiance to Lincoln's government. He says,—

"You are well aware that that portion of North Carolina now occupied by the yankees is a part of Hyde. Many of the inhabitants of this immediate section did take the oath to Lincoln's government, and many left their homes, with everything they possessed, refusing to do so. The inhabitants of the "Banks" and of the mainland of Hyde are two different kinds of people. The one—a majority of them—may be induced to do a great many mean things through low motives; the other—all of them—are as truly men as any in any portion of North Carolina.

As a proof that the people here have not been anxious to take Lincoln's oath, when the cannonading at the taking of Hatteras was heard, no less than two hundred and fifty men started for the scene of conflict in open boats, with whatever arms could be got together at a moment's notice, ready and anxious to help our poor soldiers there to repel the miserable wretches who were murdering them. Before any reached Hatteras the Fort had surrendered. If any man wants proof of the loyalty of the people here, let him visit us, and I will risk the assertion, he will be satisfied that there are no people anywhere in the South who will fight longer or stronger on its behalf."

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

Arrival of Prisoners—Capture of Another Federal Vessel.—NORFOLK, Oct. 10.—Seventy-four prisoners, captured on the North Carolina coast, arrived here last night on the steamer Empire, via Albermarle and Chesapeake canal, and were this morning placed in the prison. About fifty of these Hessians were captured on board the steamer Fanny, and the balance at Chicomicomico.

The Federal schr. Orion, of Baltimore, from Old Point, bound to Hatteras, went ashore Tuesday night, near Cape Henry, in the gale blowing at the time. She had on board a load of stone, which was to be discharged at Hatteras. The Day Book, of this morning, says:

"The vessel was observed to be close in shore about mid-day; and shortly afterward Capt. Burroughs, of the Chesapeake Light Cavalry, stationed on the beach, discovered that she had been run ashore on account of the heavy blow which then prevailed.

"Capt Burroughs and his men immediately mounted their horses, and went with all speed to the inlet, about three miles below their camps.

When they arrived there, about half of the men dismounted and proceeded in search of a boat, leaving the remainder in charge of the horses.

After walking about four miles, they procured a boat and hands to row it, and proceeded to the vessel which they boarded and took possession of in the name of the Confederate States of America. The officers and crew of the vessel were made prisoners of war, and sent to this city yesterday. They represent, we learn, that their vessel, after discharging her load at Hatteras, was to be sunk in the channel. They also report three other vessels ashore on the beach farther South."

The storm mentioned in my last still continues with considerable severity—the tide being high and rain falling quite fast. Flocks of large seabirds have come up in the harbor, and are uttering their shrill cry and performing their graceful gyrations close down to the surface of the river, in search of food in the shape of small fish, which they cannot procure at sea on account of the roughness of the ocean. The appearance of these beautiful birds, as the old braves of the sea here declare, is evidence that the wind is blowing heavily, the waves running high, and the Storm-King holding sway.

A Chance for Another Prize, Etc.—A gentleman who came up from Norfolk last evening, gave us an item or two of interest. Just as our informant left, intelligence reached Norfolk that a Federal steamer had gone ashore during an unusually high tide, (the highest known for years,) and was then lying high and dry on the beach at Lynnhaven Bay. One or more artillery companies were immediately despatched to the locality, and had just started when our informant left. The probabilities are that the steamer will fall into our hands a prize, as from her position she was in easy range of guns from the beach.

Petersburg Express, 11th.

Arrival of Sick Soldiers.—Several hundred soldiers (on the sick list) arrived here yesterday morning *via* Central Railroad.—*Rich. Ex. 10th.*

A Skirmish on Green River, Ky.—NASHVILLE, Oct. 10.—Passengers to-day report that Capt. Johnson H. Morgan, with twenty-seven men, had a skirmish with the Lincolnites, eighty strong, on the 7th instant, beyond Green river, killing fourteen. Capt. Morgan's loss was only two. The Lincolnites fled.

ANOTHER GLORIOUS VICTORY!

PENSACOLA, Oct. 9.

Last night 1000 Confederate troops, under the command of Gen. Anderson, crossed the Bay and landed on Santa Rosa Island. At 2 o'clock this morning they stormed the camp of Billy Wilson's Zouaves, burning and destroying every building except the hospital, also immense quantities of rations, equipments, stores and munitions.

All the cannon were spiked and a total destruction of the camp effected.

Loss of the Confederates 40 killed and wounded. Loss of the enemy very great.

Gen. Anderson was wounded in the arm.

Maj. Vogdes, of the U. S. army, is one of the numerous prisoners in our hands.

Our victory was complete.

MOBILE, Oct. 11.—A special despatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated 10th instant, says that five companies of Mississippians were engaged in the fight at Santa Rosa Island on Wednesday, under Col. Chalmers, with Captains Benton, McGowan, Peak and Miller, and Lieutenants Watson, Myckle, Johnston, McGowan, Banks and Smith. The casualties were three killed.

The Georgia troops suffered severely. Col. Brown treats the wounded and prisoners kindly.

The enemy have twenty-two of our men prisoners, including the wounded.

Sixteen of our dead have been brought over.

The Florida regiment reports the following: Killed—Thomas Bond, Joseph Hale, and Rurth. Tillinghast. Wounded—Wm. Denham, Joseph Eckles and Theo. M. Sellier. Prisoners—Lieut. Farley, Ben. Parker, Mack. Jarvis, J. H. Patterson and Holyman Godlin.

Important from Western Virginia.—Advices, fully authenticated, were received in this city last evening of a new and startling episode of the campaign in Western Virginia. On the night of the 6th inst. General Rosencranz withdrew his entire forces from the Big Sewell, and was moving rapidly across the Gauley river. The movement was effected without the observation of Gen. Lee, our forces not being apprised of the withdrawal of the enemy until the next morning, when he was about sixteen miles on his march towards the Gauley.

It is stated that Gen. Lee was unable to pursue the enemy, on account of lack of transportation and the bad condition of the roads. A detachment of our cavalry followed the enemy, hanging upon and annoying his rear.

It is not known what is the object of Rosencranz's movement, or whether it is to be interpreted as a retreat, although the probability is conjectured that it may be intended to cut off Gen. Jackson's Division.

The War Department received dispatches from General Lee himself fully confirmatory of the movements of Rosencranz, and stating the fact that he was already supposed to have re-crossed the Gauley river.—*Rich. Examiner, 10th.*

The Movement of Rosencranz.—The statement given yesterday in the Examiner of the movement of Gen. Rosencranz, and of the fact that Gen. Lee was unable to pursue him, is found to be fully correct, notwithstanding other statements to the contrary. The statements of Gen. Lee's own dispatches are that he followed the enemy only some seven or eight miles, when the condition of his transportation forced him to desist. The enemy had fallen back during the night, and by the morning, when the movement was detected by our army, was on his march near the Gauley river. It is conjectured that Rosencranz is on the march to Summerville, and will endeavor to make his way to Huntersville, so as to intercept Jackson's and Gilham's commands.—*Rich. Examiner, 11th*

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, Oct. 7, 1861.

To the Editor of the Examiner:—The work of preparation is now complete. All the sick and heavy baggage are safely deposited in the rear, and the army is in light marching order, ready for anything that may turn up. The movements of the enemy are still shrouded in mystery. Whether they mean to make a descent on the batteries from the river, or intend an advance on our lines here, or both, is unknown. One thing, however, is certain: the Federals will make a forward movement of some kind in a very few days. The massing of heavy columns of troops on this side of the river, with transportation, and all their general preparations, sufficiently indicate an intention of this sort. But, whatever may be their purpose, my impression is that our army will be prepared to meet, and vanquish them, at all points.

Attack on Columbus, Ky.—Federal Gunboats repulsed.—MOBILE, Oct. 9.—Passengers by this morning's train report that the Conestoga and another gunboat attacked Columbus, Ky., on Monday morning, throwing shells and shot. The batteries replied, striking the gunboat, knocking down the smoke stack, and injuring them otherwise severely. They retreated in a sinking condition.

The War in Missouri.—CINCINNATI, Oct. 8.—Gen. Price is marching towards Booneville. The Federals are concentrating at Jefferson City.

The Western papers complain of troops being drawn from the West to protect Washington.

The St. Louis correspondent of the Commercial, of this city, states that one of the paroled officers taken prisoner at the battle of Lexington reports that 200 of the Irish Brigade have deserted and joined the Confederate army.

A Contradiction—Fremont in Statu Quo.—The following dispatch, received in St. Louis October 3d, will set the matter in relation to General Fremont's removal at rest:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—General Fremont is not ordered to Washington, nor from the field, nor is any court-martial ordered concerning him.

WM. H. SEWARD.

More Prisoners.—The Central train yesterday brought down some twenty-four prisoners of war, captured in Western Virginia. The lot included ten or twelve soldiers of the "Bloody Eleventh" Ohio regiment, while the others are Virginia Lincolnites, whose prominent trait seems to be a fondness for rags and dirt. One of the latter is a venerable sinner, who claims to be a parson, and calls himself the Rev. Thomas Jones. Being apparently sick, he was conveyed away from the depot in an ambulance, while his interesting companions were marched off to prison.

Richmond Dispatch, 11th.

Another Naval Expedition.—The N. Y. Evening Post, of the 3d inst., says:

We noted yesterday the charter of the Vanderbilt steamers, which are to be added to the fleet of transports already chartered and purchased by the Federal Government. A formidable naval expedition is now fitting out at this port to act in connection with men-of-war from Fortress Monroe. Of the transports the Vanderbilt is provided with berths for two thousand men, the Ocean Queen for two thousand three hundred, the Illinois for one thousand five hundred, the Empire City for one thousand, the Coatzacoalcos for one thousand five hundred, the Daniel Webster for one thousand, and the Baltic, Matanzas and Atlantic are also coaling and preparing for the expedition. These vessels will carry at least fifteen thousand men.

The Great Republic, the largest American sailing ship afloat, has just been chartered by the Government, and is fitting up with stalls to transport horses.

WHY THE CONFEDERATES ABANDONED THE HILLS.

The following correspondence in the Augusta (Ga.,) Constitutionalist, explains, for the first time, so far as we have seen, the reasons for abandoning Munson's and Mason's Hills. The writer, under date of Sept. 30th, says:

On Friday night all our advance forces fell back from Munson's and Mason's Hills, to a point three miles this side of Falls Church. The movement was executed late at night, in the face of a furious storm, and in the absence of any demonstration on the part of the enemy. Our present line extends from Accotink, on the right, to Vienna and beyond, on the left, and is some five miles this side of the line abandoned. The enemy has already occupied the position we left. He has also carried off or destroyed all the moveable property belonging to the people living in the neighborhood, and burnt their dwelling-houses, barns, &c. Women and children have been turned out without a change of clothing or anything to eat, and many of them are now wandering through the country in search of shelter and food.

It is understood that Generals Johnston, Beauregard and Smith were in consultation on Thursday, and that they then decided to retire our advance forces as indicated. This was not done on account of any demonstration, actual or threatened by the enemy, but because the new line is better than the old one. So near were the lines at Munson's Hill, that it would have been impossible for us to meet the enemy half way, had he been disposed to give us battle, without getting within range of his posts. An advance on our part was out of the question, unless it was intended to storm his works. And yet it was in his power at any hour of the day or night to sally out from his forts and entrenchments, give us battle, and fall back under cover of his guns, if he found the fire too hot for his comfort. This was the policy of the Russians at Sebastopol; and you remember how harrassing and damaging their sudden attacks were to the British and French troops. Should McClellan offer us battle hereafter, which is not to be expected, he will have to come out from five to ten miles, in which event the Confederates, if successful, might inflict serious injury before his forces, with all their acknowledged fleetness, could regain the cover of the works.

The movement was ordered to be made at night, to prevent the enemy from harrassing our rear, and then claiming that he had driven us from the hills and gained a great victory. The truth is, he knew nothing of what had been done until Saturday morning. His surprise must have been great, as well as his apprehension, for Prof. Lowe's balloon was kept going nearly all day Saturday.

The trial of the officers and crew of the privateer Savannah will take place in New York on the 9th inst. According to Lincoln's declarations these men will be hung for piracy, in which contingency a pretty determined Southern functionary, known as President Davis, says he will hang man for man. We have no idea whatever that Lincoln will dare to execute his threat. The Yankees will, perhaps, evade the matter by postponing the trial. They will wreak their venom upon these prisoners by mean and petty cruelties, by coarse and scanty fare, by denying them the privilege of correspondence with their relatives, or access to visitors. But they will be careful enough not to take a single life in an open and direct manner. They are much more apt to poison them than they are to hang them.

We see by the Northern papers that a Mr. Conrad, a lawyer of St. Louis, has been condemned to three months hard labour upon the fortifications at Cairo for what the Hessians denominate treasonable language. In every such case prompt retaliation should follow, and care should be taken to make it full and ample.

Richmond Examiner.

Food for Soldiers.—Warren Stone, an eminent physician of New Orleans, who has been in attendance on the army of the Potomac long enough to ascertain its wants in the way of food, says that corn meal and beans, or cow peas, which are in great abundance in the Southern Confederacy, are wholesome, nutritious and palatable. Wheat flour cannot well be cooked in camp, and ought not to be sent there, except in moderate quantities, until it is cooked in the shape of hard bread.

Dr. Stone suggests that every farmer in the Confederacy should send a few barrels of the first named articles to the most convenient point of transportation, whereby the want of the army would soon be supplied. He says the soldiers constantly demand corn meal. Let them have it, and peas too We call the attention of our agricultural friends to the above facts.

A Bad Lookout for European Tobacco Consumers.—The Liverpool Commercial Advertiser says the American tobacco crop is a most important consideration to the British Government. The revenue from it last year reached nearly £6,000,000,—$30,000,000. It is fortunate, however, that the quantity of tobacco now in the bonded warehouses of the United Kingdom is 25 per cent. more than at the corresponding time last year. France is still more interested in the subject than England, tobacco being an imperial monopoly, realizing at least 125,000,000 francs —$25,000,000—to the treasury. The greater part of this vast source of revenue is shipped at New Orleans. The Advertiser hints that if the Emperor's army of 600,000 men were deprived of their only luxury, a revolution might take place. Hence it thinks Napoleon will lose no opportunity of furnishing his soldiers with the weed.

Louisville Journal.

Fortifying Washington.—A correspondent of the New York Express writes from Camp Tennelly, near Washington, as follows:

A battery is under construction about half a mile from our camp, situated on an elevated ridge, which commands the Northwestern approach to the capitol on this side of the Potomac. It is to be mounted with ten guns of heavy calibre, and from its position is capable of throwing shot and shell to the distance of three or four miles on either side of the ridge; so I think there need be no fear of the rebels approaching the city by this route. Chain Bridge is also secure against an attack in that direction, being protected by three batteries at different elevations—the lower one being mounted with two brass field pieces of twelve and thirty-two pounds calibre, and sighted so as to sweep the bridge horizontally; the other two, of higher elevation, are mounted with three guns each, of sixty-four and eighty-eight pounders. A section of the bridge between the sixth and seventh piers is so arranged as to enable us to drop it down in an instant in case it is necessary.

Gen. McClellan has issued an order assigning names to the various works in the vicinity of Washington, from which it appears that there are no less than thirty-two forts there.

The Preachers' Regiment.—A regiment of Arkansas troops from the Southern part of the State, says the Helena Shield, passed up last Sunday, en route for the seat of war, that should properly be styled the Preachers' Regiment. The Colonel, Bradley, from Pine Bluff, is a Methodist minister, and besides him there are no less than eight preachers in the regiment—one of whom is over seventy years of age!

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 14, 1861.

THE STAY LAW.—The importance of the question, the ability with which it is discussed by a gentleman who is both Lawyer and Statesman, and the practical proposition which he presents, all induce us to give more room than we could otherwise spare from the "War News," to the article which will be found on the preceding page. It is the opinion of the Charlotte Democrat, and others, that this law will do more harm to North Carolina than the war. And though the idea may appear extravagant, who shall say that *anything* is a greater evil than a deliberate and known legislative violation of the Constitution, under cover of a known and admitted fraudulent pretence, by which most essential private rights are violated, confidence between men destroyed, the judicial system, that great bulwark of good government, in effect abrogated, because it stood in the way of those great social and political wrongs.

We commend the article to the careful attention of our readers.

FROM THE 1st REGIMENT.—Our Fayetteville companies have had another tramp on the Peninsula. Four companies, A, F, H and L, were ordered on Monday last at 12 o'clock to march at 2 for York Point, 8 miles from Camp Fayetteville. Arrived there, the place was found to be nearly knee deep in mud, when they were ordered to another place, 8 or 10 miles, at which they arrived at 9½ P. M., pretty thoroughly tired of 18 miles marching. On the next day they were joined by the other eight companies. They are within 4 miles of Camp Fayetteville, and at the place where they have been heretofore engaged in digging and embanking. It is supposed, therefore, that they will resume that interesting and invigorating duty, and continue at it till their term of service expires, four weeks hence. The water is good, and the place not objectionable, though not so pleasant as the beautiful grove they left. Their address is still Yorktown.

THE PENSACOLA AFFAIR.—The first account of this battle represented it to be a glorious victory. But the subsequent particulars make it doubtful whether we did not suffer a defeat. We cannot otherwise account for the possession by Col. Brown, the federal commander of Fort Pickens, of 22 prisoners.

The latest account says that the list of our killed and wounded is not yet complete, but 16 names are mentioned as killed, 10 from Georgia, 6 from Alabama, besides those from Florida, mentioned elsewhere; and 16 wounded and 2 missing. It is added,—

"Brown, of Fort Pickens, has about 30 of our men prisoners. Including the wounded, the loss of the enemy must have been immense. The dead are brought from the Island as fast as possible. Some of the enemy's commissioned officers have been released on parol."

Santa Rosa Island is a barren, sandy strip of land, some forty miles in length, lying below the coast of Florida, opposite Pensacola. Fort Pickens is located at one extremity of the island.

P. S. See further under "Latest War News" head.

BLANKETS.—The following paragraph from the Richmond Examiner of the 11th, suggests two thoughts: 1st. How does it happen, that just as the Confederate government has received a large number of bales of blankets, our State has had to take upon itself the exclusive duty of furnishing its own volunteers? 2d. The volunteers must be furnished, and North Carolina must see to it that they are not exposed to the horrid gouge of $10 for a pair of blankets, by a Richmond merchant. The *people* of North Carolina must furnish blankets and clothes for their fellow citizens now in the field. And it must be done at once. The Examiner says,—

A large number of bales of soldiers' blankets (each bale numbering about 600 blankets) have arrived here, and will be at once distributed through the camps. They are understood to be a part of foreign importation of clothing and stores effected for the South some time ago. This timely contribution to the comfort of our troops will be bad news to the "army worms" of Richmond—one of which creatures, to our personal knowledge, managed to sell, a day or two ago, to a soldier, a pair of blankets for the atrocious price of ten dollars."

THE HEALTH OF OUR ARMY.—We are glad to find in the Richmond Examiner, evidence that some attention has at length been paid to the condition of the camps and to the diet, &c. of the soldiers. Col. Lay, Inspector General, after visiting the camps at Manassas, has addressed Circulars to the Colonels of Regiments, giving directions which will be of incalculable service, if properly attended to, and by the knowledge and observance of which, heretofore, many lives might have been saved and much distress avoided. The publication of these Circulars by us is unnecessary; sufficient that they have been sent to the camps. But they include proper ventilation of tents, the quality of bread, soup, fruits, vegetables, cleanliness, and employment. The following is a sensible recommendation—supposing the company officers to be sensible men:—

"All orders are useless unless your company officers are made to realize that they are responsible not only to military superiors, but to their communities at home, for the lives of the men of whom they have taken charge. The soup, the potatoes, the bread, should be examined daily in each company by an officer of that company and their use of fruit, etc., should be watched." "The vigilant care of company officers for their men is the chief want of the army."

WATER PROOF CLOTH.—We have repeatedly called attention to the very cheap and easily made material for the protection of our soldiers. No one who has not experienced its benefits can form an adequate idea of the amount of comfort secured at so trifling an expense, to say nothing of the exemption from sickness which so often follows the exposures of camp life. We know of an instance where a suit made of it (loose overcoat, overalls and gaiters,) protected its wearer on the Virginia peninsula during an entire night of rain, while on guard, he coming out in the morning quite dry; and even through another night of guard duty, in the severest storm he had experienced during his five months' service, he was only wet on the arms and feet—less indeed than many of those who were in their tents.

We repeat the recipe, premising that any common country homespun, at 15 or 20 cents a yard, will serve the purpose:—

Take 2 lbs. 4 oz. of alum, and dissolve it in 10 gallons of water; in like manner dissolve the same quantity of sugar of lead in a similar quantity of water, and mix the two together. They form a precipitate of the sulphate of lead. The clear liquor is now withdrawn and the cloth immersed for one hour in the solution, when it is taken out, dried in the shade, washed in clean water and then dried again.

This preparation enables the cloth to repel water like the feathers of a duck's back, and yet allows the perspiration to pass somewhat freely through it, which is not the case with gutta percha or India rubber cloth.

Here is another and still better recipe, except that to boil spirits turpentine is a dangerous process. It may, however, be done in the open air. And if so, the articles being all so easily obtained at home—the cloth, the spirits turpentine and the wax—this should be preferred to the other recipe:—

Below is a receipt for making cloth water-proof, which I have found very useful in making water-proof clothing for my negroes to pick out cotton in when the weed is wet from rains or dews; and for tents I would as soon have it, or indeed, would prefer it to rubber, for it is more pliant:

To every gallon of spirits of turpentine put 2½ pounds of beeswax, boil well in a pot, remove the fire, and while it is hot put in your goods; move it about until it is well saturated, then hang it up to dry. It will require one gallon of turpentine to every eight yards of goods.

☞ WRONG DATE.—The outside of to-day's Weekly paper is dated the 10th, instead of the 14th.

THE HATTERAS PRISONERS.—Northern papers state that five of the Fort Hatteras prisoners, in confinement in Castle William, have died of measles. Their bodies were buried on the island, (Governor's Island.)

NOT QUITE.—The Fort Hatteras correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, under date of Sept. 27th, says.—

"The balance of the Indiana regiment were sent to Chicamacomac yesterday, where the main body of the regiment had previously been sent, and will hold their position there against all odds. Their camp is pleasantly situated on high ground, in a fine grove, where they catch the sea breeze at all times. Good pure water is had by digging shallow wells, and I am told that wild grapes and other fruit are abundant."

What sort of a story will the correspondent write about the Indiana regiment now? The best he can say will be that by starting before they saw how the odds were, they held their own in a race.

PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTIONS.—At the Passport office, Richmond, on Tuesday and Wednesday last, the value of contributors registered as on the way to the camps of Southern volunteers, amounted to $42,720. Among them were the following from North Carolina:—

S. W. Neal, Agent Ladies' Association, Wadesboro', N. C., $2,210 worth of clothing to 4th, 26th and 18th North Carolina Regiments.

R. A. Tunstall, $200 worth of supplies for North Carolina troops.

Capt. David Williams, $300 worth of clothing to 8d North Carolina Regiment.

A subsequent list is given of $49,464 worth registered, among which are,—

Thos. J. Caldwell, $300, clothing to 18th North Carolina regiment

John S. Jones and Jesse Meadows, $900, clothing to 13th North Carolina regiment.

C. Quickel, $1,100, clothing to 13th North Carolina volunteers.

R. E. Birch and Wm. Lytle, $1,000, clothing to the 13th North Carolina regiment.

R. G. Hickerson, $300, clothing to 1st North Carolina State troops.

Mr. McNeill and J. R. Grady, $2,500, clothing to 5th North Carolina regiment.

J. P. Taylor, $1,000, clothing to 5th North Carolina regiment.

E. P. Wilson, $175, from ladies to North Carolina troops.

J. M. Worth and W. W. Virdin, $17,000, clothing to 12th North Carolina regiment.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Acquia Creek, on Thursday last, Lieut. Nelson, of Capt. Cole's company of Guilford county Volunteers. His body arrived at Richmond on Friday, on its way to Guilford for interment.

At Camp Holmes, Va., Oct. 3d, of typhoid fever, J. M. M. Kivett, of Co. M, 12th Reg't N. C. Vols., from Randolph county, aged 31 years.

At Yorktown, on the 7th inst., of typhoid fever, Jos. Van Buren Jenkins, of the Edgecombe Confederate Guards, aged about 21.

At Camp Fayetteville, Va., on the 3d inst., Cullen A. Pippen, aged 21, of Capt. Lloyd's Edgecombe company.

At Goldsboro',, on the 26th ult., George Harris, aged about 21, of the Edgecombe Spartan Band.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FORT JOHNSON, Oct. 8, 1861.

Died, at Fort Caswell, on Sunday evening 22d Sept., of Typhoid Fever, WILLIAM B. BLACKMAN, Orderly Sergeant in Co. H, 10th Reg't N. C. Vols., aged about 20 years.

Also, at Fort Caswell, on Tuesday evening 24th September, of Typhoid Fever, MATTHEW M. GILES, private in Co. H, 10th Reg't N. C. Vols., aged 18 years.

In Sampson County, on Saturday the 27th September, of Typhoid Fever, WILLIAM H. JACKSON, private in Co. H, 10th Reg't N. C. Vols., aged 23 years.

We have had a great deal of sickness in our company, with but three deaths, as above.

We have been in service since the 10th of May and have not received one cent of pay yet. You may judge that money is getting very scarce in the 10th Reg't. We are awfully neglected by the paymaster. Hope he will come around soon. If he does not we evidently shall suffer.

An appeal in your paper for the poor soldiers might hurry the paymaster perhaps, or whoever has charge of and directs the payment of the money appropriated by the Legislature.

The Blockaders are off the Bar; two were seen to-day. We have two Regiments here now, the 10th and 30th, the last of which arrived to-day.

Near Hamptonville, N. C., Sept'r 25th, MILES W. LADD, some nineteen years of age,—a young man of excellent qualities, strictly moral and pious in the fullest sense of the word. He was a member of Capt. W. H. A. Speer's company ("The Yadkin Stars,") from Yadkin county. He was taken very ill with typhoid fever on Friday the 13th day of Sept., the day his company left for High Point. He suffered incessantly the most excruciating pain, until the 25th about 12 o'clock, when his spirit took its flight from earth and things of time. He had volunteered, with those other brave sons of Yadkin, to protect and defend his native State, but upon the eve of leaving relatives and friends, with a heart glowing with patriotism and pride, death, that unwelcome and uncertain messenger, stepped in and claimed him as a victim. How true that death comes when least expected, and visits the promising youth as well as the ripe old age. In his death the State has lost a brave and efficient soldier—his parents a kind and obedient son. GAME POINT.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Dear Sirs:—Having just returned from a visit to our works on Potomac, I feel great pleasure in stating that I found our defences there impregnable; forty thousand men, supported by all the war Steamers and gun-boats on the Potomac, could not effect a landing at Acquia Creek; the batteries are so well arranged, and so completely masked that they can destroy any yankee force that could muster "pluck" onough to make the attempt. All the batteries I visited were in complete order, and well manned, by scientific officers and brave soldiers, prepared for any emergency, and anxiously waiting the approach of the vandals. The health of troops, in the vicinity of Acquia Creek, is excellent. The camps are beautifully and securely arranged, and kept neat and clean. I spent sometime at Camp Meares—Capt. Mallett's. This is a model camp, the men are well drilled, and submit to all camp discipline without complaint—cheerfully—drink no "sperrets"—but have their prayer meetings regularly. Yours truly, &c.

ESPERANZA.

From Camp.—From a letter received Thursday morning, dated Blantyre Hospital, Oct. 4th, we learn that the health of the 11th Regiment is improving, and that the nurses sent from this place and vicinity are doing good service. So far there have been 7 deaths in Capt. Belo's company, 5 in Wharton's; and 6 in Miller's Forsyth Companies, as far as the writer knew, with reports of other deaths, which may swell the number to 20 from Forsyth alone. The total number of deaths in the 11th Regiment, up to this time, is about 125.

Salem Press.

A RARE CASE.—We copy the following, not only because we mentioned the suggestion of Mr. Barringer's name for Congress, but for the sake of the refreshing remark, in these days of legislative ambition, with which it closes:

To the People of the Eighth Congressional District.

At the earliest moment since my return to this District, after an absence of several months, I hasten to declare that the use of my name, in connection with a seat in the Confederate Congress, has been wholly without my knowledge or authority. I would not accept such a position at this time, were I even elected. I am profoundly grateful to those too partial friends, who have proffered me an honor so distinguished. Nor am I without an ardent ambition, I confess, to render some service to my country in the present conflict for her rights and her independence. But a sense of duty, as well as inclination, leads me quite away, I hope forever, from scenes of political debate and legislation.

VICTOR C. BARRINGER.

Concord, N. C., Oct. 8, 1861.

THE SEQUESTRATION.—The amount of property of aliens under investigation in the Confederate Court at Richmond is stated by the Dispatch at $800,000. The latest case is that of Capt. Uriah P. Levy, of the U. S. Navy, the owner of Monticello, the former home of Jefferson. His property involved in the case consists of the "Monticello" estate, in Albemarle county, containing 360 acres, with improvements thereon; and another tract of land, containing 961 acres, on Buck Island, in the same county; also, ten slaves, eight horses, and other personal property.

Total receipts of Cotton 8,496,156 bales, against 4,545,988 last year. Decrease 1,049,827 bales.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association acknowledge the receipt from Mrs J M Rose of $5, from Mrs T Waddill $5, Mrs David Farily $5, Miss Mary W Read $4, Mrs Hardie $2—total $21.

Acknowledgments are further due to Mrs M J Lucas for 2 prs woolen socks, to Mrs J M Rose for 7 prs woolen socks, and to Mr J A Worth and Mr T S Lutterloh, for Boat privileges in the transportation of boxes.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

BLANKETS AND SOCKS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Mrs John McCall, Rockfish, 1 blanket, 2 prs Socks; Alex'r Campbell, Rockfish, 2 blankets, 6 prs socks; Mrs E Newton, 71st, 1 pr home-made shoes; Mrs E A Ochiltree, 1 blanket, sage, saffron and hops; Miss Margaret Shaw, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Miss Mary McPherson, 1 blanket; Mrs Arch'd Buie, 2 blankets; Mrs John Buie, 3 blankets, 4 prs socks; Miss Ann Buie, 1 blanket; Miss Sarah M Taylor, 2 blankets; Mrs Dr Foulkes, 5 blankets, 6 wool comforts, 4 pairs socks; Mrs Mary Smith, Black River, 2 blankets, 4 wool comforts; Mrs Julia J Williams, 2 blankets; Mrs John C Smith, Black River, 4 blankets, 12 prs socks, 2 prs gloves, 3 wool comforts; Mrs R P Buxton, 3 prs socks; Mrs H H Buxton, 3 prs socks; Mrs P P Johnson, 2 blankets, 1 wool counterpane; Mrs Rev D D McBryde, Carver's Creek, 2 blankets, 2 prs socks; Mrs Angus McGill, 71st, 2 blankets; Miss Mary J McGill, ditto, 2 pairs socks; Miss Alice Campbell, 5 pairs socks; Miss Mary Campbell, 2 pairs socks; Miss Hattie Murphy, Rockfish, 9 prs socks.

Quwhiffle District.—Mrs Mary Munroe, 1 blanket, 2 pr socks; Miss Jane Munroe, 1 pr socks; Mrs Duncan Priest, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Mrs Arch'd A McKeithen, 1 blanket; Mrs Sarah McKeithen, 2 blankets, 5 pairs socks; Mrs John A McKeithen, 2 blankets; Miss Sarah Buchan, 1 pr socks; Mrs John L Ferguson, 1 blanket, 1 pr drawers, 1 towel; Miss Ann Ferguson, 1 blanket, 3 prs socks; Mrs Alex Graham, 1 blanket, 5 prs socks, lot of red pepper and sage; Mrs Daniel McCaskill, 1 blanket; Mrs Murdoch McDuffie, 1 blanket; Mrs Philip McRae, 1 blanket, 2 prs socks; John McRae, 2 blankets, 1 pr socks; Mrs N McK Blue, 1 blanket, 2 prs socks; Miss Sarah Ann Blue, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Miss Catharine Jane Blue, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Miss Eliza N Blue, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Mrs Peter Campbell, 2 blankets, 4 prs socks; Mrs Malcom McCraney, 1 blanket; Mrs A S Ray, 1 blanket; Mrs Angus McDonald, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Mrs John Peterson, 3 prs socks; Miss Dorothy Graham, 1 blanket; Miss Flora Ann Graham, 2 prs socks; Mrs Peter Munroe, 2 blankets, 3 prs socks; Mrs Neill Graham, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Mrs John C McLean, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks, 1 sheet, 1 towel; Mrs R D Gillis, 1 blanket; Mrs Sarah B Graham, 1 blanket; Mrs Neill Priest, 2 prs socks; Miss Elizabeth McMillan, 1 pr socks; Miss Christian McMillan, 1 pr socks; Mrs Alex McDuffie, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Miss Margaret Campbell, 1 pr socks; Mrs Robert Smith, 1 pr socks; Mrs John C Currie, 1 blanket, 3 prs socks; Miss Ann Smith, 1 blanket, 2 prs socks; Miss Elizabeth Ann Johnson, 1 blanket, 1 pair socks; Miss Mary Smith, 1 blanket, 2 pairs socks; Miss Sally B Smith, 1 pr socks; Miss Christian A C Smith, 1 pr socks; Mrs Flora Ann Leslie, 1 blanket, 2 prs socks; Miss Isabella Ferguson, 1 blanket, 2 prs socks, 1 pr pants, 1 pr drawers; Mrs Arch McLeod, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Mrs Murdoch Campbell, 1 blanket; Miss Sarah Campbell, 1 blanket; Mrs Neill Sinclair, 4 prs socks, 1 coverlet, 1 sheet, lot of sage; Miss Mary Gillis, sen, 1 blanket, 1 coverlet; Miss Ellen McLeod, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks, 1 sheet; Miss Mary P Gillis, 1 pr socks, 1 coverlet; Mrs L Bethune, 2 blankets, hyssop and sage; Miss Harriet N Bethune, 1 pr socks; Miss Carolina J Bethune 1 pr socks; Mrs Mary McLeod, 1 blanket, 1 neck comfort, lot red pepper; Mrs James Bland, 1 pr socks, 1 extra large coverlet; Mrs Duncan J Currie, 1 pair socks, 1 Testament, 1 towel, 2 pillow slips; Misses Martin, 2 blankets, 2 prs socks, 1 pillow, 1 pillow slip, 1 sheet bandages, sage and mustard; Miss Mary McCaskill, 1 coverlet, 1 Testament; Miss Nancy McCaskill, 1 Testament.

HECTOR McNEILL, Sh'ff.

CONFEDERATE AND YANKEE PRIZES.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce of the 21st September sums up the prizes taken on both sides as follows: Seized by Confederates, 64 vessels valued at $2,794,400; seized by Federals, 52 vessels valued at $1,817,200—an excess in our favor of 12 vessels and $977,200.

To the People of North Carolina.—We learn from an official source that the State of North Carolina has entered into an agreement with the Confederate States to supply all the North Carolina soldiers with winter clothing, blankets, &c. The State Government therefore is in the market to buy blankets, cloth for winter clothing, hats, shoes, &c. Many of our people are giving liberally to the soldiers, in blankets, clothing, socks, &c. Many, however, can make up blankets and cloth who are not able to give them to the soldiers. We are therefore requested to announce that Capt. John Devereux, A. Q. M., of this city, is authorized and anxious to buy of our people all the blankets, cloth, &c., which they can produce for the soldiers, at reasonable and remunerating prices. Agents of the Department will be appointed in every County, for the purpose of purchasing and paying for said articles. We advise all persons not to sell such articles except to the agents of the government, *who are known to be such*. All persons who desire to send articles of clothing or blankets to any particular regiment or company, or for the N. C. soldiers at any point, can have them forwarded free of expense by sending them to Capt. John Devereux, A. Q. M. at Raleigh. Our State exchanges will please copy this.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Old Randolph.—We learn that Messrs. John Fruit, A. S. Horney, Dr. Worth and Dr. Verden, of Randolph county, passed through this City this week, having in charge 157 boxes of blankets, clothing, &c., for the soldiers from that county in the 6th and 12th regiments, in Virginia. Our people are truly remembering the poor soldiers.

Raleigh Standard.

We learn that F. M. Parker, late a Captain in the First Regiment N. C. Volunteers has been chosen Colonel of the 30th Regiment, Col. Bell having declined the election tendered to him. We believe Mr. Parker is still at Yorktown. We do not know whether he accepts or not.

Wilmington Journal.

Sill they Come.—A company of Light Artillery was organized in this place a few days ago. This is the 8th Company that has been raised in the county. Others are forming. The following are the officers: Rev. C. P. Jones, Captain; Mr. C. T. Adams, 1st Lieutenant; C. H. Latham, 2d Lieutenant, and Wm. Rumley, 3d Lieutenant.

Washington (N. C.) Dispatch.

The Sugar Crop.—The weather, we learn from the Franklin (Louisiana) Register, has been very favorable for planters during the last two weeks. That paper says:

The planters, to use an old phrase, are making hay while the sun shines, and are now, with very few exceptions, ready to commence harvesting the immense sugar crop, which will exceed—if not cut short by an early frost—that of any former year, by a hundred thousand hogsheads. All agree in saying that they have never seen the cane so large and so full of saccharine juice—although we are yet thirty days behind the usual time to commence rolling, will yield fully fifteen hundred pounds of sugar to the acre. All our planters will be fully employed in rolling between now and the 20th day of the month.

Sugar and molasses are beginning to arrive at New Orleans. The crop is said to be very abundant, and enough to supply all the people of the Confederate States. So that there will, presently, be no reason for high prices in these important staples.

Coal.—This indispensable article, at this season, is very scarce, and many families are without their winter's supply. The inducement to send coal to market is very strong, but the colliers do not seem to respond to the urgent demand. At all events, the supply falls far short of the demand, and unless measures are taken to relieve the pressure, there will be much suffering, here, this winter. Wood is also very scarce, and is selling, we understand at $5,75 or 6,00 per cord.—*Richmond Whig.*

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Reported Landing of the Enemy in South Carolina!—The driver of the Warsaw Stage was informed by the driver who met him at Owensville, that the Yankees had landed 15,000 men at some place in South Carolina, (the name of which he cannot recollect,) where there were no fortifications to resist them.

From the Pensacola Observer.

On night before last a party of Confederates, stationed here and at the Navy Yard, went over to Santa Rosa Island, to give Col. Billy Wilson a surprise.

It may be well to remark that Wilson and his pirates have been sometime fixing themselves comfortably on the Island, and that they had built a large storehouse and filled it with provisions. This our boys thought too good for such men, and were determined to destroy them. They crossed over the bay and marched up the beach, killing pickets whenever hailed by one, and upon arriving near enough opened fire upon the Yankees, who had by this time become aroused, and returned the fire. For two or three hours the skirmishing was kept up, when our side were ordered to charge bayonets. This the Yanks could not stand, and fled towards Fort Pickens.

Our men then proceeded to burn every thing they could find—tents, the large store house, together with the provisions, &c., making a complete mass of ruins of the nice encampment of the notorious Billy and his thieves. They even gathered the splendid guns left by the frightened and cowardly vandals, and piled them up and burned them, besides spiking a number of guns found in the batteries, and burning the carriages of the same.

We cannot state positively the loss on either side, but the boys say they left the ground pretty well spotted with them. They brought fifteen of the Yankees over yesterday, and hold them as prisoners of war, one of them a Sergeant and another no less a personage than Major Vogdes.

Serg't Rees and private Laphan, of company I, Georgia Greys, took the flag off Billy Wilson's *marquee*, and were the first to put fire to the tents.

All honor is due to the brave and chivalrous Southern boys, who did their work so boldly and triumphantly. It was a complete success on their part. The property they destroyed was of great value, and we opine there will be many a hungry yankee on Santa Rosa before the provisions are replaced.

A piece of Billy's flag can be seen at our office, kindly presented to us by Sergeant Rees of the Fifth Georgia Regiment, who might have been seen yesterday morning leading a large five Yankee through this city.

We learn that the cowardly and brutal beasts of Wilson's command returned to the battle field after our men had left and murdered the wounded men left on the field.

More of the Fight at Pensacola.—We learn from a lieutenant, who was in the fight on Santa Rosa Island, and who passed through this city this morning, that the slaughter of the Federals was terrible in the extreme. He says the Confederates went over with bowie knives and pistols only, completely surrounded Wilson's cut throats, and then made a charge on them, killing them as they came to them, and showing no quarter. He says it was the most awful sight ever witnessed; that it is impossible to tell how many of the Yankees were killed; that the fight continued until about 9 o'clock in the morning, when, on the approach of the fleet, and on the firing of a signal gun by Gen. Bragg, they left the place and returned. He says that Fort Pickens could not bring its guns to bear on them. The victory for the Confederates was complete, with only a small loss, while the Federal loss is great. We are pleased to learn that in this fight, Wilson's Zouaves have shared the same fate as that of Ellsworth's.

The War.—We are still without papers from the West. It is reported that the damage sustained by the railroad will be repaired by to-day, and we may hope for news from that important region by our next issue.

We have no definite intelligence from our armies in the Northwest. There is no doubt that Rosencranz has withdrawn his forces from Sewell Mountain; but it is not known yet to what point. The impression prevailed in our camp, derived from prisoners, that there was great suffering, disease and discontent among the Vandals, and that they were disposed to return home at once. From all accounts they have suffered as much as our troops. The whole season in the mountains has been the wettest and coldest within the memory of man.

A report was current yesterday, that on the day before the Yankees had appeared with sixteen steamers opposite Evansport, for the purpose of attacking a masked battery, supposed to be lurking in that vicinity. A very lively cannonade ensued, but with what results we are not advised.—*Richmond Whig*, 12th.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 10.—*To the Editor of the Examiner:*—I have nothing new to add. Matters remain *in statu quo*. All the sick and heavy baggage have been sent to the rear, and our army, in light marching trim, rests patiently on its arms awaiting an advance of the enemy. Scouts report that the Federals, seventy-five thousand strong, have crossed the river and are now occupying, with their lines, all of Fairfax county up to Accotink Bridge. The signs point unmistakably to an advance and a battle within a few days.

FREDERICKSBURG, Oct. 11th.—There was firing up the Potomac this morning at 3 o'clock and again at 9 o'clock. The first was caused by our batteries opening on a Federal tug-boat, which, under cover of darkness, burnt a Confederate boat The damage to the tug is unknown. The firing at 9 o'clock this afternoon is unexplained Each firing lasted about 30 minutes. There was evidently no general engagement

Further advices from Gen. Lee's camp state the force withdrawn by Rosencranz, from the Big Sewell, included Cox's command, and numbered in all about 17,000 men. General Floyd had been despatched with a large force to cross New River, and, if possible, to cut off Rosencranz from the Kanawha Valley.—*Rich. Ex.*, 12th.

Evacuation of Lexington.—Northern accounts, via St. Louis, Oct. 3, state that Gen. Price evacuated Lexington on the 30th ult., and that Gen. Sturgis immediately marched in and took possession of the place. It is not stated what direction Gen. Price took, but he is said to have 25,000 men.

From the Norfolk Day Book 11th.

Engagement on Cape Henry Beach.—Information was brought to the city yesterday morning that a large U. S. transport ship had run ashore on Cape Henry Beach. The commanding officer at this post immediately proceeded to the beach. Rifle guns were mounted in a little while, and operations began.

The forces engaged on our side were the Huger Artillery, Louisiana Guard Artillery, and Chesapeake Light Artillery; the whole under the command of Major Saunders. Firing was commenced on our side about 4 o'clock, and continued until night set in. It was not returned by the vessel; but in a short while after we began operations, the steamer Monticello hove in sight and opened her fire upon us. At first her shot did not reach us; but, changing her position, she threw shot immediately among us.

The vessel is full-rigged, and is riding at anchor about two miles from the shore. None of our guns took effect upon the vessel, nor did any of the shot from the Monticello do us injury. Three men were perceived on her bow, when the engagement first began; but they afterwards went below and nothing further was seen of them.

The Monticello remained until nightfall, when she left for Old Point to procure assistance, as is supposed, for the purpose of towing the vessel out.

The Confederate force in Kentucky.—General A. S. Johnston has made a call on the Governor of Mississippi for ten thousand troops. These with what is called for from Tennessee, will make forty thousand recently called for by him, and, added to what was already in the field, must make an aggregate of between seventy-five and one hundred thousand men that will be thrown into Kentucky alone by the Confederate Government.

Arrival of Prisoners.—Another lot of Federal prisoners arrived yesterday from Big Sewell mountain. Four of them are soldiers, lately of Rosencranz's army. The remainder, three in number, are Lincolnites from Fayette county, Virginia.—*Rich. Dispatch*, 12th.

Important.—The New Orleans Crescent, of Tuesday, says:

Capt. Andrew O. Murphy, of the C. S. schr. Antonio, in the State service of Louisiana, arrived in this city yesterday from a cruise in the Gulf on the southwest coast. We learn by a gentleman who came up with the Captain from Barataria, that the Antonio succeeded a few days ago in making a very important capture within a mile and a half of the steam frigate Powhatan.

Promotions.—Brig. Generals Huger and Magruder have been promoted to the rank of Major General.

Depredations by the Federals.—The Winchester Virginian, of the 8th inst., has the following:

Lincoln's thieves continue their robberies in the border counties of Loudoun, Jefferson, Berkely, Morgan and Hampshire. We learn from the Charlestown Spirit of Jefferson, of the 4th inst., that in the course of the last few days they have crossed the Potomac and carried off 50 or 60 negroes, and horses without number, besides grain, hay, poultry, &c. At Harper's Ferry they also continue the work of destruction generally. On Tuesday they demolished the drug store of Dr. Clagett, robbed the office of the Winchester Railroad and destroyed fixtures; robbed and riddled the dwelling house of Geo. W. Catahaw; the store of Mr. Brenner; and various private residences shared the same fate. On Thursday, in the broad glare of day, a posse had the audacity to visit the residence of Mrs. Henderson (mother of Capt. H.) 4 miles Southwest of Harper's Ferry, search her house, rifle it of guns, jewelry, &c. These depredations are committed by villains belonging to Gen. Banks' command.

Confiscation in New York a loving Game.—The N. Y. Herald, of Sept. 25, in its money article, makes this significant statement:

"It would be well for the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury to have an occasional interchange of views, as the recent proceedings of the one are seriously interfering with the policy of the other. Within the past few days, the agents of the Secretary of State have been constantly running up and down Wall street, in chase of Southern money. They have seized $10,000 in one place, $5,000 in another place, $20,000 in a third, a box of papers in one bank, a roll of notes in another, a bundle of bonds in another, a trunk of valdables in a fourth—the whole belonging or supposed to belong to citizens of the States now controlled by the rebels. The consequences of these confiscations are a gain to the United States of perhaps $50,000 to $60,000, and a loss of several millions to the city of New York, for the moment it became known that Mr. Seward's agents were on the track of Southern money, every bank and banker made haste to remit all he had to Europe for safety—rightly deeming his duty to his client paramount to every other consideration. The consequence of this sudden transmission of moneys to Europe has been a considerable reduction of the bank deposits here—a rise in exchange to within ½ per cent. of the specie rate—and a general disturbance of the money market, which, with other causes, has reduced the popular subscriptions to the national loan fifty per cent.

Our Finances.—From one in a situation to be well informed, we learn that the financial condition of the Confederacy is far better than we had supposed. The whole expenditure of the Government, up to this day, does not exceed 50 millions. This does not include the expenditures by the States and voluntary contributions. We also hear that the authorities feel no fear of being able to raise whatever sums may be necessary for the public cause. We are glad to hear this, and it will be reassuring to the country

Our country possesses the means, if reduced to action, for waging war with intense vigor. The people are willing to mortgage all they have, if wisely employed for the public good. They desire that all they have shall be so used. They would not perpetrate the folly of the miser, who dies of starvation, while his house is full of gold.—*Richmond Whig.*

GEN. (SUMTER) ANDERSON.—The following is from Friday's Richmond Whig:—

"By the Northern papers, we learn, what gives us no surprise, that the Lincolnites, having used General Booby Anderson, of Sumter glory, as long as they could make any thing of him, have superseded him with an Ohio Yankee. Physical infirmity is the pretext; but the policy is much deeper than that. The poor creature deserves the fate which has overtaken him, and which awaits all his coadjutors in Toryism."

Proposed Discharge of Sick Soldiers.—We understand that the Government is considering the plan of giving absolute discharges instead of furloughs to the sick soldiers likely to be incapable of doing duty for any considerable period of time.—*Richmond Examiner.*

A Camp Incident.—The Fairfax correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch relates the following:—

Last week an Irishman deserted from the Federal Dragoons, while on picket duty, and came into our lines. He says he has long desired to escape, but has never before had an opportunity. His brother is in the Confederate army, and he wished to join him; but where he was, or in what State he enlisted, the deserter did not know. He was detained a prisoner until the authorities found time to examine into his case, and meanwhile was sent to Manassas. On arriving there he was taken to the guard-house, and the first sight that met his eye was his brother lying on the floor, sleeping off a drunken spree, which caused his arrest. He was not too drunk to recognize his brother, and for half an hour the old building resounded with their "be gorras," and "arrahs," and fairly trembled at the violence of their hand-shaking. Both men are now on duty in our ranks.

Another Raid on Harper's Ferry.—The Charlestown Spirit of Jefferson says that on Tuesday last a body of Hessians made a descent upon Harper's Ferry and commenced a work of destruction upon various places of business and residence. They succeded in ruining a vast quantity of furniture and carrying off a large amount of jewelry and stores, besides stealing a number of negroes.

MARRIED,

On the 11th Sept. by the Rev. S. D. Adams, Rev. P. H. SCOVELL, of the N. C. Conference, to Miss ANN HERMANS, late Principal of Glen Anna Female Seminary.

DIED,

Near Washington, D. C., Sept. 28th, in the 50th year of her age, Mrs. SARAH J. CORBIN, daughter of the late Maj. Jno. A. Lillington.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FORT JOHNSON, Oct. 9, 1861.

At a meeting of the members of the Independent Blues, Company H, 10th Regiment, N. C. Volunteers, held in their barracks at this place, Ira N. Tew was called to the chair, and J. H. Benton requested to act as Secretary. On motion, a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions. After deliberation, they submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1st, That we deeply lament the death of our worthy friends and fellow soldiers, Lemon H. Lee, Wm. B. Blackman, Matthew M. Giles and Wm. H. Jackson, whom it has pleased an Almighty God in his divine providence to take from our midst.

Resolved, 2d, That in their death, the Company sustains a heavy loss. By the death of our Orderly Sergeant, Wm. B. Blackman, a vacancy is made in the Company which is difficult to fill so well again. They were *all* good soldiers, ever ready to do their duty, true friends to their companions, faithful to, and zealous for the rights for which they were contending.

Resolved, 3d, That the hand of providence seems resting heavily upon our Company, but to His Divine will we most humbly bow. Though the bodies of our deceased friends and brethren are now mouldering in the dust, yet we have high hopes that their future may be as bright as their last moments were peaceable.

Resolved, 4th. That the memory of our friends shall occupy a sacred place in our bosoms.

Resolved, 5th, That we deeply sympathize with the parents of the deceased, who reared them from their infancy and sent them forth proudly to fight the battles of our country, and who were bound to them by affection's strongest ties, on whom they had based high hopes for the future; these hopes, alas! are now blighted, their sorrow must be great, but let us assure them that theirs were worthy sons and though they died wasted by disease, their patriotism was no less, nor should their praise and honor be, than if they had fallen while facing the fire of the foe on the bloody field of battle.

Resolved, 6th, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the families of each of the deceased, and one to the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer, with the request to publish. The Spirit of the Age will please copy.

IRA N. TEW, Chairman.

J. H. BENTON, Secretary.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Oct 14.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Ready sales are made at 23 to 24.

Flour—Super brought 6 80 to-day.

The market is very well supplied with Beef. A lot of Beef cattle, brought in to-day, sold on foot at 6 to 6½c.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

At Richmond, Bacon is heavy at 20 to 23, hog round; Lard 22; Butter 28 to 30; Corn 65 to 70; Country Cheese 25; Coffee 40 to 45; Super Flour 4 75 to $5; Onions $8 to $9 a bbl.; Whiskey 80 to $1 50.

At Charleston, Bacon hams 28, Butter 30 to 45, Corn 70 to 80, Lard 20 to 24, Liverpool Salt 4 50 to $5.

☞ **Mrs. Geo. L. Johnson**

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WASHINGTON, ARK., August 31st, 1861.

Messrs. Editors:—As the success of Agriculture is of vital importance during the existing calamity which is upon our land, I think it quite appropriate to commence with it: presuming upon the truth that in this contest, for life and honor, each section will rejoice to learn of the prosperity of another.

Heretofore our Planters have let nothing interfere with their production of Cotton, the high prices making them a luxurious and wealthy, but very dependent class. The threatening aspect of affairs, however, 12 months since, worked a wonderous change; a great deal of small grain was sown and at least one-third added to the corn crop. The harvest truly has been astonishing. South Arkansas, from her earliest settlement relying on elsewhere for her flour, now has a surplus of wheat, and ample arrangements for working it up. A neighbor, from two bushels sown, made 72, another from the same amount 99, a large Planter 5000 bushels. The corn crop is very heavy, and emigration having ceased we will have ample means and encouragement for raising our own supplies of stock. Enough Pork, I think, will be made here for home purposes, while Louisiana will be furnished with Bacon from North Arkansas, and Beef from Texas. The yield of cotton will be below average, though I hear no regrets. Commission Merchants in New Orleans having directed that none be shipped to them, until otherwise notified.

Our community has been intensely excited for two weeks past, with alternate grief and joy, by reports from the battle of Springfield, Mo., a more decisive victory in some respects than the glorious one of Manassas. This county had three companies in the engagement, and from those who have returned we have been enabled to collect facts, not contained in official returns.

Gen. McCulloch gave orders on the evening of August 9th to be prepared to march toward Springfield, eight miles distant, by 9 o'clock at night. The pickets were called in and every thing in readiness, when a furious storm threatened to burst upon them. The order was recalled, guards resuming their stations. Of this plan and failure, the enemy immediately received intimation, and resolved to take advantage of the darkness of the night and impending storm. Our outposts were secured, not a sentinel having opportunity to discharge his gun. Gen. Lyon divided his force into three parts and surrounded our encampment. At break of day an independent scout gave the alarm, but he was hocted at.

Our men were at breakfast; a moment and the enemy were upon us. Col. Churchill's Regiment were fired into and barely escaped with their arms, the enemy burning their wagons and camp equipage. Retreating to the wood near by, they soon formed and returned a furious charge. Their batteries planted in the darkness of the night upon a commanding hill, and intent upon making a noisy surprise, played sad havoc with the tree tops, giving our boys time to throw away their bread and meat and gather more formidable weapons. McCulloch, well schooled in the game of surprise, retained his presence of mind, received their harmless onset, gave a few general orders, and then followed a contest terrible for its spirit and endurance. The Northern Regulars fought bravely, but with too much system; just before their command "Fire," was given, our men fell upon the ground, but after the simultaneous discharge of their adversaries, sprung quickly to their feet and took each one his *mark*, without command regularity.

Gen. Lyon, though a brave and calculating Commander, had evidently been mistaken in the courage of our raw soldiers, and the desperate aptness of their shot guns. Seeing his men quail before ours, at the battle-cry, "Remember the women and children of St Louis," he came upon the immediate ground at 10 o'clock, rode along the lines, waved his hat and cheered his men. For a while they fought terribly, but the "gallant grey" was an excellent mark, and a shot from one of our batteries tumbled horse and rider, lifeless to the ground. Our reserve—3rd Ark. and Louisiana Regiments—then came up with the determined shout "Victory or death," and the day was ours. Interrupted firings continued till 12 o'clock, when the enemy drew off, and fled precipitately toward Springfield.

The Telegraph, conducted nearly to their lines to herald victory and order up the wagons, answered a good purpose in starting them the other way.

All their artillery was left upon the field, and not *spiked* as they report; also a great many small arms of the most improved kind, which, with those captured in Neosho, will be of vast service to Missouri.

The forces engaged were about equal, say 9000 each; McCulloch's raw forces in the vicinity being about 4000 more. Our loss was 1350 killed, wounded and missing; theirs, 2000 killed, 3500 wounded and 1000 prisoners.

This account is the most accredited one here, the awful fatality on the Northern side being attributed to the precision with which our men fired.

McCulloch, believing this to be only a portion of Lyon's force, intended no pursuit; ordered two Regiments of Cavalry to see them out of harm's way, and began the mournful work of attending to the dead and dying.

Imagine his surprise on the morrow, Aug. 11th, to hear of their rapid strides toward St. Louis.

This battle is invested with melancholy interest to the writer. A beloved brother fell that day in the thickest of the fight; his last words were, "Come on brave boys." He went as his family's representative to repel a ruthless invasion. The work has been nobly accomplished, and though a sore bereavement to us, he would have asked no death more glorious. A younger brother was the first to plant his flag upon the contested hill, around which rallied our men, to hold the position, or die beneath its folds. Arkansas no longer stands as a stag at bay; her foe is discomfited, her danger removed.

Your region was represented in this battle by Thos. McIver and Dr. W. C. Smith of this place.

Your friend truly, W. M. C.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP ELLIS, MANASSAS, VA., Sept. 26, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Please grant me an opportunity, on the part of the soldiers composing the "Montgomery Volunteers," to give expression to the many thanks and acknowledgments felt by us towards the beautiful and patriotic Ladies of Montgomery County for the reception of a box consisting of clothing, bedding and many other such things, serviceable for the relief and comfort of our sick. Said box was furnished and sent by an organized club of Ladies, the "Ladies Relief Association," lately formed at Zion.

The example should be imitated by all portions of the county, State and Confederate States, for no man without experience can tell how much is required to make a sick soldier comfortable in camp.

A good deal of sickness necessarily exists in camp, but by no means as much as any one would expect when so many thousands of soldiers reside in such close quarters and breathe the same air. The sickness has considerably abated since the Fall season has set in.

No probability of a battle soon. F. M. D.

[This letter should have reached us long ago.]

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LUMBER BRIDGE, ROBESON CO., Oct. 5.

Messrs. Editors: The Ladies of the Lumber Bridge District have not been unmindful of the wants of our brave soldiers now in Virginia. They met at Lumber Bridge on the 30th of Sept. for the purpose of contributing such articles of clothing as the soldiers will need to keep them comfortable through the cold winter which is now approaching. They have contributed the following articles, which will be forwarded promptly to their destination:

Mrs W C McNeill, 2 blankets, 1 bed cover, 8 prs socks; Mrs Alex Johnson, 2 pairs socks; Mrs Jas Conoley, 2 blankets, 6 prs socks, 2 towels, 4 pillowcases, 2 sheets; Mrs G E Cobb, 2 blankets, 3 pairs socks; Mrs Mary A Currie, 1 blanket, 3 prs socks; Miss Nelly Wilkinson, 2 blankets, 2 prs socks; Mrs D B McGugan, 1 blanket, 2 prs socks, 1 shirt: Miss Isabella McGugan, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Miss Catharine Shaw, 1 blanket; Miss Sarah McMillan, 2 blankets; Mrs D McGugan, Sr, 1 blanket, 1 bed cover, 4 prs socks, 1 pair pants, 1 comfort, 1 pair gloves, 1 towel, 1 pillow, 1 case, 1 bundle sage, 1 bundle pepper, 1 bottle honey, for hospital purposes; Mrs Mary McEachern, 2 blankets, 5 pairs socks; Mrs S J Cobb, 2 prs socks, 4 comforts; Miss H E Cobb, 2 pairs socks, 1 comfort; Mrs Betsey Graham, 1 pr socks, 2 prs drawers; Miss Isabella Graham, 4 prs socks, 1 towel, 1 sheet; Mrs McAusley, 2 blankets, 7 prs socks, 1 vest, 2 shirts, 2 prs drawers; Mrs Alex Little, 1 blanket, 5 prs socks, 1 sheet; Miss Flora Smith, 5 pairs socks; Mrs A McDonald, 1 blanket, 2 prs socks; Mrs D Malloy, 4 prs socks, 2 bed covers, 2 comforts; Mrs D C McNeill, 4 prs socks, 1 comfort, 4 pairs drawers, 3 shirts, 2 sheets, 1 bundle sage, 1 bundle balm, 1 bundle mustard-seed, 1 bottle rose oil, for hospital purposes; Mrs John McGugan, 1 blanket, 1 flannel under-shirt; Mrs Flora Munroe, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Mrs Nancy Currie, 1 blanket, 2 prs socks, 1 bed cover, 1 vest, 1 bundle sage for hospital purposes; Mrs J H Cobb, 1 blanket, 2 prs socks, 1 quilt, 1 pillow, 2 cases, 2 pairs flannel drawers, 1 pair gloves, 1 comfort; Miss Mary A McAlpin, 1 blanket, 1 bundle balm, 1 bundle sage, 1 bundle mustard seed, 1 cake suet, for hospital purposes; Miss Mag M Johnson, 3 prs socks, 1 quilt, 2 pillow cases; Mrs C Little, 3 prs socks, 1 quilt, 4 towels; Miss Charlotte Cobb, 1 comfort; Miss Sally A McDonald, 2 blankets, 2 prs socks; Mrs C McLeod, 1 pr socks; Mrs A Jones, 1 keg sundries; Miss Mag McGugan, 2 prs flannel drawers; Miss Mary A McGugan, 2 flannel under-shirts.

The contributions were for the Robeson Highland and Cumberland Plough Boys, many of their sons, brothers and relatives being in those companies. The Ladies have organized themselves into a Soldiers' Aid Society, during the war, to do what they may be able. The following are the officers elected on that day: Mrs W C McNeill, President; Mrs Mary McEachern, Vice President; Mrs S J Cobb, Sec'y; Mrs D B McGugan, Treasurer. They intend holding meetings monthly, or oftener if required, and invite all Ladies who have not connected themselves with other Societies to co-operate with them.

D. W. McG.

ROBESON COUNTY, Oct. 7, 1861.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: Please give the list of articles below an insertion and oblige the parties. They have been subscribed for the benefit of our soldiers:

Mrs R D McNeill, 1 blanket, 2 prs woolen socks; Miss Catharine Ferguson, 1 blanket, 2 prs woolen socks; Miss Jennet McLeod, 1 blanket, 1 sheet, 1 pair socks; Mrs Jane McNeill, 1 blanket, 2 pairs socks, 1 towel; Misses Sarah and Kate McNeill, 1 blanket, 1 pair socks; Miss Rosa Peterson, 2 pairs socks; Mrs Neill Currie, 2 pairs socks; Mrs John McNeill, 1 blanket, 1 sheet, 2 pillows, 2 prs socks, 1 towel; Mrs Margaret Currie, 1 blanket, 1 pair socks, 1 towel; Mrs D A Currie, 1 blanket, 2 pairs socks, 1 neck comfort; Mrs Alex Galbreath, 2 prs socks; Mrs Mary McEachin, 2 blankets, 1 pr socks; Miss Jenne Shaw, 2 blankets, 1 sheet, 2 pillow slips, 4 pairs socks; Mrs David Currie, 1 blanket, 1 cover, 1 sheet, 2 pillows, 2 prs socks, 2 prs gloves, 2 prs flannel drawers, 4 neck comforts; Mrs Margaret Shaw, 3 prs socks, 2 neck comforts; Mrs Nancy McDiarmid, 1 blanket, 1 pair socks; Mrs Effie Monroe, 1 blanket, 1 pair socks; Miss Mary Currie, 1 blanket, 1 cover, 1 sheet, 2 pillows, 1 pr socks; Mrs D N Currie, 2 blankets, 2 prs socks, 2 neck comforts, 1 bundle sage and balm; Mrs Hector McNeill, 2 blankets, 1 cover, 1 pr sheets, 1 pr pillows, 1 pr slips, 2 pr socks, 4 pr cotton drawers; Mrs Alex'r Purcell, 3 blankets, 1 cover, 2 pillows, 1 pair pillow slips, 3 pairs drawers, 6 prs socks, 6 prs gloves, 3 neck comforts, 1 bundle sage and bene; Mrs A Graham, 2 blankets, 1 cover, 2 sheets, 2 shirts, 4 prs drawers, 5 prs socks, 1 bundle sage, 1 lot red pepper.

R. KING.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

STATE BIBLE CONVENTION OF N. CAROLINA.

This body will meet in the Methodist Church, in the town of Salisbury, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday the 23d instant, (October.)

The permanent organization of a State Bible Society, and other important matters will be before the Convention.

Delegates from all the county Bible Societies, as well as others friendly to this great and good cause, are expected to be present.

Rev. Jas. H. McNeill, late Secretary of the American Bible Society, and other prominent gentlemen, are expected to be in attendance.

Delegates will be entertained during the meeting at private houses, and free return tickets over the various rail roads, will be given.

All the papers in the State please copy.

By order of the Executive Committee of the Rowan County Bible Society. S. H. WILEY, Sec'y.

Oct. 4th, 1861.

Patriotic Contributions for the Army.—The following contributions were reported on Friday and Saturday last, as appears from a record kept by Col. J. B. Jones, at the Passport Office:

J. P. Henderson, $500 worth of clothing to 4th and 13th North Carolina regiments.

J. J. Hutchinson, $1,000 worth of clothing, &c., to the 5th, 6th, 11th, and 13th Alabama regiments.

Wm. R. McClintock, $1,000 worth of clothing to 13th Alabama regiment.

J. J. Rawles, $3,000 worth of clothing to the 20th Georgia regiment

J. D Sims and Thos. McGarch, $300 worth of clothing to Georgia Artillery.

James Scaife and W. W. Renwick, $1,500 worth of clothing to 6th South Carolina and 4th Louisiana regiments.

J. R. Sikes, $3,200 worth of clothing to North Carolina regiments.

Dr. Stewart and Mr. Clarke, $5,000 worth of clothing, &c., to 6th and 8th Mississippi regiments.

C. G. Thurmond, $1,700 worth of clothing and $100 in gold to the 9th Louisiana regiment.

J. S. Turnbull, $1,000 worth of clothing to the 12th Georgia regiment.

J. Wood, $150 worth of clothing to 5th Alabama regiment.

Gen. S. D. Watson, agent for contributors, $29,000 worth of clothing, &c., to 4th, 10th, 11th, 5th, 2d, and 8th Alabama regiments.

Making an aggregate of $51,950. When the people of the South manifest this patriotic disposition to relieve the Government of a vast portion of the expense of the war, every facility should be afforded them for the prompt and safe transportation of packages. Several influential gentlemen are interesting themselves in this matter, and the press will doubtless second their efforts.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Contributions for the Soldiers.—The following contributions, by citizens of the South, towards the support of the soldiers were received in this city yesterday, and listed by Col. J. B. Jones, at the Passport Office:

T. A. Burke, $300 worth of clothing to North Carolina Regiments; Colonels Echols and Fanning, $1,000 worth of clothing to 6th Battalion and 4th Regiment of Texas and 12th Alabama; J. H. Goss, $3,500 worth of clothing to 5th South Carolina Regiment; Messrs. McClellan, Bush, McDaniel, Grant, Littlejohn, Carpenter, and Hughes, $5,000 worth of clothing to 10th Alabama Regiment; Jas. McCornel, agent, $15,000 worth of clothing to various Georgia regiments; Pride C. Jones and Mr. Bright, $5,000 worth of clothiug to 6th North Carolina Regiment; Hon. Mr. Dunn, G. Sharp and J. Goss, $3,000 worth of clothing to 5th South Carolina Regiment; W. A. Wilkins, $200 worth of clothing to 2nd Virginia Regiment; David White, $100 worth of clothing to the 14th Virginia Regiment.

Aggregate of contributions Sunday and Monday, $89,150.—*Richmond Examiner, 8th.*

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.

Aug. 28. 46*tf

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE FALL SESSION in this Institution will commence on the 17th of July.

An ample and competent corps of Teachers in all the departments will be in attendance. Floral College is proverbially healthy; and, in these troublous times, is as safe a retreat as can anywhere be found. Terms as heretofore. Half must be paid in advance.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.

July 3, 1861. 37*tf

"COTTON IS KING."

EXPERIENCE has fully demonstrated the fact that Soft COTTON SOCKS are better for soldiers than Wool; they do not cause the feet to sweat, and consequently are warmer; they are cheaper too, another consideration of importance especially these hard times. I have now on hand 1200 pairs of GEE'S best, and can furnish any reasonable number, at very short notice. Every one who has tried them has been pleased.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON, Agent for Gee's Cotton Socks.

Sept. 16. 57-*6t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed administrator of the estate of the late Stewart Devane, at September Term, 1861, of Cumberland County Court, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate to make payment and to all having claims to be settled to present them in due time.

THOMAS W. DEVANE.

September 24, 1861. 60-4t*pd

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the Bank of Fayetteville for the issue of a certificate for TWELVE SHARES of the stock of said Bank, in lieu of the certificate of stock lost or destroyed, No. 242, dated 8th August 1850, in the name of Mary Murphy.

JOHN A. MURPHY, Adm'r of Mary Murphy.

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 22. 51*3mpd

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber, on Thursday the 26th of Sept., a Bay Mare MULE, about eight years old, good size, no marks recollected. A liberal reward will be paid for the delivery of said Mule to me, or any information thankfully received. Address me at Fayetteville.

NEILL R. BLUE.

Oct. 5. 63-3tpd

NOTICE.

BY virtue of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Robeson County, August Term, 1861, I, Reuben King, Sheriff of said County, will sell for cash at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in October next, the following tracts of land or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax and cost thereon for the year 1859:

ACRES.	BY WHOM LISTED.	LOCALITY.	TAX.
118	Frankey Braboy,	Holly Swamp,	4.97
75	Neill McFayden,	Camden Road,	75
640	A J Currie, for the Heirs of Neill Shaw, dec'd,	Warrick Bay,	4.52
166	A J Currie,	Green Branch,	5.10
268	Lauchlin McKay,	Lumber River,	6.62
100	Spyres Varmun,	Indian Swamp,	3.20
100	Wesley Bullard,	Bear Swamp,	3.55

REUBEN KING, Sh'ff.

Robeson County, N. C., Sept. 1861. 57-ts

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1861.

Daniel Little v. Arch'd Buie, Neill Buie, D. McP. Buie, Effie Buie, Neill McNeill and wife Annabella M. D., Malcom Buie, Duncan Brown and wife Sally Ann, Mary McCorvey, and John Buie.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, Malcom Buie, Duncan Brown and wife Sally Ann, Mary McCorvey, and John Buie, reside beyond the limits of the State of North Carolina, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the non-resident defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of November, A. D. 1861, and then and there plead, answer or demur to this petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in August, A. D. 1861. JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk. C. C.

Oct. 3. 63-*6w

North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1861.

James McLean v. Edward McCallum.

ATTACHMENT.

CONDITIONAL JUDGMENT AND GARNISHMENT.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Edward McCallum, the defendant in this attachment, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, it is therefore adjudged and ordered by the court, that publication be made for him in the Fayetteville Observer, (a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C.) for six consecutive weeks, notifying him of the attachment which has issued against him, and commanding him to appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of November, 1861, then and there to replevy, or final judgment will be rendered against him, &c.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Robeson County, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in August, A. D. 1861.

JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

Oct. 3. 63-*6w

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1861.

Hector McLean, Eliza McLean, Jane Currie, Hector McNeill, Franklin, John McNeill, Daniel B. McNeill, Laura McNeill, Christiana McNeill, children of John McNeill and Sally McNeill his wife, v. Malcom McLean, Joseph McLean and Byran McLean, children of John M. McLean, and David McBryde and his wife Harriet McBryde.

PETITION TO DIVIDE SLAVES.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, Malcom McLean, Joseph McLean and Byran McLean, children of John M. McLean, reside beyond the limits of the State of North Carolina, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the non-resident defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of November, A. D. 1861, and then and there plead, answer or demur to this petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in August, A. D. 1861. JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk. C. C.

Oct. 3. 63-*6w

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in futreu practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.

June 30. 1-*

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,

DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE, Agents, 94 Reade Street, New York.

Dec. 11, 1860. 99*1y

THE RAILROAD HOUSE!

THE SUBSCRIBER, having just completed his new House near the Rail Road Depot, is prepared to accomodate transient and permanent Boarders.

Please give me a call.

JOSEPH OTTARHUEG.

Fayetteville, Aug. 29. 53-3m

Headquarters Wilmington Light Artillery,

CAMP BOYLAN, July 20, 1861.

THIS Company, desiring to be complete in *every respect*, would be glad to enlist a number of good Drivers,—men accustomed to the management of horses. There will be paid to each man, on enlistment, a bounty of $15. Monthly pay $12; besides being clothed and fed, medical attendance free, and all other necessary equipments furnished requisite for a soldier.

No one need apply unless he is a good driver and experienced in the management of horses. The destination of the company is Virginia, as soon as equipped.

ALEX. D. MOORE, Capt. Co. E, Reg't Lt. Artillery.

[41tf]

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on last December, my negro man DAVE. He is a full-blooded negro, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well set, and intelligent for a negro; would weigh when he left from 160 to 175, aged about 35 years; he has a scar on his face. I will pay Fifty Dollars reward to any person delivering him to me at Philadelphus, Robeson county, N. C., or for his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him. And Fifty Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person or persons for harboring him.

DANIEL McCALLUM, For JOSEPH B. McCALLUM.

Philadelphus, Robeson Co., N. C., April 5. 12tf

J. J. COX. W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL

COX, KENDALL & CO.,

Commission Merchants

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 11 & 12 North Water St.,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders from the Country promptly executed.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton and other produce.

April 2, 1861. 10-tf

The Eclectic Magazine for May.

May 6, 1861. E. J. HALE & SONS

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1859. 79tf

FRENCH STRANGE,

Attorney at Law,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq., over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.

Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

FURTHER SUPPLIES.

COMMERCIAL NOTE, Billet Note, Cap, Letter, Bath Letter, Docket, Folio Post, and others Papers in great variety. Bonnet Boards, &c. &c.

Just received. E. J. HALE & SONS.

April 12.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS,

TWO NEW VOLUMES.

Vol. 7 Jones's Law, & Vol. 5 Jones's Equity Reports,

JUST issued, for sale, or exchange as usual for unbound Nos., by E. J. HALE & SONS.

Jan. 21, 1861. 89-

CAPT. WILKES'S REPORT

ON THE DEEP RIVER MINERAL REGION.

THE undersigned have caused to be published from the Congressional plates, an edition of the Report of Capt. Wilkes, U. S. Navy, and his Associates on the Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to examine the Deep River Region of North Carolina. This is the most important and scientific statement of the great wealth of that section of the State, and the Maps the most perfect and valuable, of any yet published. The Maps are worth the price of the work, which is **50 cents**, neatly bound in cloth. Copies sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of 50 cents. A liberal discount to wholesale buyers. Orders solicited.

Jan'y 26. E. J. HALE & SONS.

RICHMOND

TYPE FOUNDRY.

THE ONLY MANUFACTORY OF TYPE

ON SOUTHERN SOIL,

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE.

The Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with their Foundry a complete

PRINTERS'

FURNISHING WAREHOUSE.

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

FROM A BODKIN

—TO A—

TEN-CYLINDER PRESS.

We can and will manufacture in Richmond, as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUZE & CO.

We refer you to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper, and receiving their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us. H. L. P. & CO.

July 8. 40-1m

School Books.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY from Ganot's Popular Physics by Wm. G. Peck, M. A.; Sanders' New Speller and Definer Analyser; Bullions' and Smith's Grammars; Monteith's, Smith's and Mitchell's Geographies; Goodrich's and Andrews' Latin and Greek Lessons, &c. E. J. HALE & SONS.

Aug. 31.

New Books.

THE WITS AND BEAUX OF SOCIETY;
One of Them, by Lever;
Louie's Last Term at St. Mary's;
England's Yeoman;
Tennyson's Poems;
American Almanac, 1861;
The Lady's Book of Flowers;
Language of Flowers;
Poetry of "
Lady's Guide to Perfect Gentility;
" " " Beauty;
" and Gentlemen's Mirror of Fortune;
Peter Parley's Balloon Travels;
" " Book of Travels and Adventure; &c.

March 30. E. J. HALE & SONS.

FOR RENT.

THE TWO DWELLINGS, on the premises occupied by the late Judge Potter, at the time of his death. Possession given on the first of November.

Apply to MARY ANN POTTER.

Sept. 16. 57-tf

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

The Presbyterian Psalmodist

Character notes. A further supply just received.

July 30. E. J. HALE & SONS

WANTED.

A quantity of good WOOL YARN to make socks for the soldiers. G. W. I. GOLDSTON, Ag't.

August 3d, 1861. 45-tf

Dwelling for Rent.

THE two-story brick building on the corner of Green and Bow streets, known as the Hall building. For particulars apply to D. ANDERSON.

July 22, 1861. 41tf

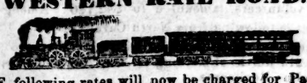
HACKS FOR HIRE.

THE subscriber has a HACK at McIver's Depot, the terminus of the Western Railroad, with which he is prepared to convey Passengers in any direction they may wish to go. He will be present always on the arrival of the train. With good Horses and careful and accommodating Drivers, he hopes to give satisfaction.

ALBERT GEAN.

McIver's Depot, Chatham Co., N. C., March 26. 8-

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.



THE following rates will now be charged for Passengers on this Road, viz:

To Little River,	50 cts.
To Spout Spring,	75 "
To Jonesboro',	1 00
To McIver's,	1 25

Train leaves the Depot Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves McIver's at 12 o'clock M.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.

Aug. 28, 1861. 71tf

NEAREST AND QUICKEST

ROUTE TO THE RAILROAD!

BEAMAN & ROBINSON'S

FOUR HORSE STAGE LINE TO KENANSVILLE, VIA WARSAW,

IS the shortest and most expeditious for travelers going North or South. Leaving Fayetteville every day at 2 o'clock P. M. THROUGH IN TEN HOURS.

Our Coaches are large and comfortable, drivers sober and gentlemanly, our teams good and sure of five miles an hour.

The traveling public who would study their comfort and convenience will take the Warsaw Stage.

☞ THROUGH TICKETS TO WELDON may be had at the Stage Office, Fayetteville.

May 25, 1860. 25-tf

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1860 84-

Constantly Manufacturing at my Establishment

EVERY VARIETY OF HARNESS, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Trunks; all kinds of Leather, Calf Skins and Oil; Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle; Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, Saddlery, Hardware, &c. The largest stock in the State, sold wholesale or retail, at the very lowest prices. Every description of Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired.

JAMES WILSON,

No. 5 Market st. Wilmington, N. C., near the Wharf.

Nov. 3, 1860. 67-1y

LAW BOOKS.

SAUNDERS' REPORTS;
" on Pleading and Evidence;
Phillips on Evidence;
Common Bench Reports—new series;
Curtis's Commentaries;
Ross on Bills and Promissory Notes;
Chitty on Carriers;
Bateman on Commercial Law;
Taylor's Law Glossary;
Williams on Executors;
Devereux's Kinne's Kent;
" " Blackstone;
Coke upon Littleton—Butler & Hargrave's Notes;
Sedgwick on Damages;
Story on Sales;
" on Bills of Exchange;
" Equity Pleading;
" on Conflict of Laws;
" on Bailments;
Chitty on Pleading;
" on Contracts;
Bingham on Infancy;
Hare on Discovery;
Gow on Partnership;
Roberts' Principles of Equity,
Doctor and Student;
Broome's Commentaries;
Leading Cases in Equity, Hare & Wallace's Notes;
Lawyer's Common Place Book;
Greenleaf on Evidence;
Stephen on Pleading;
Gresley's Equity Evidence;
Burrill's Law Dictionary;
Wharton's Law "
Phillips' & Amos on Evidence;
Archbold's Landlord and Tenant;
" Nisi Prius;
Fearne on Remainders;
Tidd's Practice;
Starkie on Evidence;
Hilliard on Sales;
Smith's Landlord and Tenant;
Adams' Equity;
Williams on Personal Property;
Mayne on Damages;
Archbold's Criminal Practice and Pleading;
Lube's Equity Pleading;
Wendell's Blackstone;
Chitty's "
Matthews on Presumptive Evidence;
Smith's Master and Servant;
Powell on Mortgages;
Chitty's Criminal Law;
Williams on Real Property;
Smith's Chancery Practice;
Sugden on Vendors;
" on Property;
Dart on Vendors;
Crabb on Real Property;
Sugden on Powers;
Smith's Mercantile Law;
Smith on Contracts;
Addison on "
Adams on Ejectment;
Crown Circuit Companion;
American Leading Cases—Hare & Wallace's Notes;
Mitford's Chancery Pleadings;
Domat's Civil Law;
Rockwell's Spanish and Mexican Law;
Sharswood's Legal Ethics;
Roscoe's Criminal Evidence;
Edwards on Bailments;
Equity Draftsman;
Powell on Evidence;
Oliver on Conveyancing;
Broome's Legal Maxims;
Collyer on Partnership, &c., &c.

☞ The Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina; Cantwell's Justice; Form Book; Cantwell's Practice, &c.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

J. A. Pemberton

Will receive in a few days his entire stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

EMBRACING ALL THE

New and Desirable Spring Styles,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

The public generally are respectfully invited to call early and secure ☞ BARGAINS. ☜

J. A. PEMBERTON.

March 28, 1861. 8tf

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital in Premium Notes amounts to	$267,686 29
Cash on hand and other assets,	5,077 35
Total,	$272,765 64

The Company have paid all losses promptly, and have never made an assessment on their premium notes. Total losses paid, $29,922 69

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Lilly,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	S. J. Hinsdale,
S. T. Hawley,	Wm. McLaurin,
Nathan A. Stedman,	T. S. Lutterloh,
C. B. Mallett,	A. W. Steel,
James Kyle,	J. G. Cook,
A. A. McKethan,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
J. D. Williams,	R. F. Brown, } Wilmington
S. W. Tillinghast,	A. E. Hall, }

hn Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Traveling Agents.

☞ The Company invite applications.

May 28, 1860. 21-1y

Carpeting! Carpeting! Carpeting!

2500 YDS. CARPETING at No. 34, Hay St. All styles, all prices, all qualities. All will be offered low either by wholesale or retail. Also, 6-4 and 12-4 Crumb Cloths and Druggets.

J. K. KYLE.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 13, 1860. 53tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, consisting of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, BAGGING AND ROPE, SADDLERY, &c., FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

and many other articles, which he offers low for CASH, or on SHORT TIME to prompt paying customers.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Sheetings and Cotton Yarns on hand at all times, at Manufacturers' prices.

All persons are respectfully invited to give me a call, at the old stand of J. & T. Waddill, South side Hay st.

A. N. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 24